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## Reagan Ignoring Warnings On U.S. Economic Recovery

By John M. Berry  
and Juan Williams  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and his leading White House aides, encouraged by a burgeoning economic recovery, have turned deaf ears to warnings from some of the president's economic advisers that the recovery's prospects are not necessarily as rosy as they seem.

The advisers agree that everything is going well for the moment. Their concern is over what will happen late this year or in 1984 if the recovery continues at its current or a faster pace, and if, at the same time, little is done to reduce federal budget deficits and to slow double-digit growth of the money supply.

The combination of a fast recovery, big deficits and speedy money growth, the advisers caution, could leave Mr. Reagan with an election-year dilemma of accepting renewed inflation or taking steps that could choke off the recovery.

Mr. Reagan and his aides have rejected the arguments from the advisers, who include Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and occasionally Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

"A strong, unbridled economic recovery is good from every standpoint," said a senior White House official. "It's good for America's position abroad and our foreign policy. It's good for poor people.

It's good for unemployed people. It's hard to identify who it isn't good for."

Comments by several Reagan aides make it clear that the president's approach to the 1984 election will be based on the economy's performance.

The economic advisers, however, have stressed to the White House that some precautionary actions now could make for smoother sailing in 1984.

Again, they have met a stone wall.

"Most of this economics business is psychological," a senior White House official said. "If we start turning tail inside the White House you can imagine what the Wall Street reaction will be. That can put the whole economy in a slump by itself."

Added another Reagan aide: "I don't see that much disagreement publicly on the issue. The economists are in retreat. I think there was more of an argument on the tax issue, but they lost that one and they are not coming back."

Part of the problem is the reality behind Mr. Reagan's words in his economic report in February.

Mr. Reagan said then that if the money supply is "allowed to expand too rapidly, an increase in inflation and a short-lived recovery will result." He added, "I expect that in 1983 the Federal Reserve will expand the money supply at a moderate rate consistent with both a sustained recovery and continued progress against inflation."

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gin tightening credit conditions to slow money growth, which has been running far above the 4- to 8-percent target range. Any steps in that direction likely would mean higher interest rates.

When reports were published about the pending Fed action, senior White House officials speaking for the president said there was no need for interest rates to rise. But both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Feldstein have said publicly that the Fed should slow down growth in the money supply to prevent a revival of inflation in the future.

The economic advisers apparently would be willing to see taxes increased as part of a compromise with Congress that would include some of the controls on domestic spending the administration wants.

When they began drafting a compromise and word of it leaked out, White House officials quickly denounced the idea.

Asked about that, a Reagan aide replied: "Are you asking me if there are people in this administration who want to raise taxes? The answer is yes. They are a distinct minority, and they are a minority that lacks one key member — the president."

Not all private economists agree that the Federal Reserve should tighten credit conditions now. "Tightening monetary policy at this time would be a mistake," said Jerry Jasnowski, chief economist of the National Association of Manufacturers, "because it risks undermining the recovery, aggravating the problem of high unemployment and worsening the international financial situation."



Gabriel Valdez, president of Chile's Christian Democrats, leaving court after his arrest.

## Pinochet Jails 3 Opposition Leaders As Third National Protest Threatens

By Juan de Onis  
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet, confronted with the threat of a new protest Tuesday against his regime, has arrested three opposition leaders on charges of internal subversion.

A national judge Saturday jailed Gabriel Valdez, the president of the banned Christian Democratic Party; José de Gregorio, the party's secretary-general; and Jorge Lavandero, a former Christian Democratic senator who heads a multi-party opposition group. Charges against the three were prepared by Chile's central intelligence agency.

Mr. Valdez, who was foreign minister under the late President Eduardo Frei, and Mr. Lavandero held press conferences last week in which they called for a day of national nonviolent protest against the Pinochet government.

Two earlier protests, on May 1 and June 14, demonstrated widespread discontent amid unemployment that has reached 25 percent of the labor force and an economic recession that has affected businesses and farms.

Five persons have been killed and thousands arrested in the protests thus far.

Following the protests, General Pinochet announced on national television that he would not allow a third day of protest.

The minister of the interior, General Enrique Montero, in a private meeting with the owners of the Chilean media, banned references to protests against the Pinochet government.

Only Radio Chilena, which belongs to the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Santiago, and Análisis, a fortnightly paper also linked to the church, have ignored the order. Major newspapers, such as El Mercurio, have not indicated to their readers that their reporting is censored.

"We don't violate the rules because we don't want to be closed down," said Genaro Arizaga, the general manager of Radio Cooperativa, which is owned by the Christian Democrats.

In Brazil, where a political movement for restoration of constitutional rights began in 1974, major newspapers were placed under censorship orders. They published blank spaces when censors refused to approve the material. The censorship soon stopped.

In Santiago, the opposition Christian Democratic leadership ordered the publication and leaflet distribution of 700,000 leaflets calling for the protest on

Tuesday. Intelligence agents found the printing shop, confiscated the leaflets and arrested the three party officials.

Mr. Valdez was arrested as a suspect in the investigation of the leaflets. Mr. Lavandero was arrested for publicly promoting the protest movement.

Five members of the leftist labor front called the National Union Coordination, whose leader, Manuel Bustos, is in exile, also have been arrested. A number of labor leaders from the national union and from the Communist-led Rural Workers Confederation have been transferred to distant villages in southern Chile.

Since copper miners staged an unsuccessful strike last month for the release of Rodolfo Seguel, the president of the miners' union, and a so-called strike by Chile's 45,000 truck owners collapsed, the government has promised concessions to labor and business.

Mr. Montero received a delegation of copper workers and said the government would study a request that 850 workers who were fired without compensation after the strike be reinstated. Mr. Seguel remains in jail.

Mr. Montero also met with the

leader of the truck owners. The government's economic development agency said it might refinance credits for truck owners who are not making enough money to keep up payments and who risk losing their trucks.

The arrest order is being appealed, according to Patricia Aylwin, a former Christian Democratic Party president. Mr. Aylwin noted that Mr. Valdez, a former United Nations official, was well known among Western governments, including the United States, West Germany, Italy and France and the Vatican, and said the arrest "will be an international boomerang for the government."

But a presidential adviser has said that General Pinochet believes he must take a hard line against the opposition before the protests generate a military challenge to his rule.

Diplomatic and other sources say that General Pinochet, whose term runs until 1989, currently retains the loyalty of the army officer corps, over whom he is commander in chief. There is some criticism of his rule in the navy and air force. However, the sources say, without a major defection within the army, General Pinochet remains stronger than his critics.

## Chadian Troops Said to Retake Strategic City

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
N'DJAMENA, Chad — Rebel forces of Goukouni Oueddei captured the key city of Abeche over the weekend, but they were driven out Sunday by troops of President Hissène Habré, according to an official communiqué.

Mr. Goukouni, a former president who was deposed by Mr. Habré in 1981, is fighting, reportedly with Libyan weapons, to return to power. The conflict between the two factions has raged since 1978 as part of a 20-year civil war in Chad.

"Chad government forces have retaken the city of Abeche Sunday at noon," a government announcement on Chad radio said.

The announcement said, "Fighting continues north of Abeche on the road linking this city to Oum Chalouba," an important oasis crossroads that the rebels earlier said they had captured.

The Chad radio report said Mr. Habré's forces had "attacked the enemy positions in Abeche." The government forces thus claimed to have retaken a city that they had never admitted losing.

Observers said the announcement appeared to confirm that the Goukouni forces indeed had occupied at least a part of Abeche, which commands the road to the capital.

Government officials made no mention Saturday of any capture of Abeche, saying "fighting was continuing" in the region.

The officials said "about 3,000 Libyan soldiers" were aiding Mr. Goukouni's forces. Libya has denied any direct intervention. Diplomats have said they have found no evidence of Libyan troops, although it appeared clear that Libya had armed the rebels.

Any complete occupation of Abeche by Goukouni troops, the diplomats said, would give them control of half the country, and could again signal the beginning of the end for the Habré regime.

Abeche is an eastern town of 25,000 to 30,000 people of the Ouaddai, Mandoul and Mayo ab-

nic African groups, as well as 10,000 Arabs. The city, situated among heaps of rocks in a semi-desert area, is considered the Moslem religious center of Chad. From a military point of view, it commands a main road direct to N'djamena, 435 miles (700 kilometers) away.

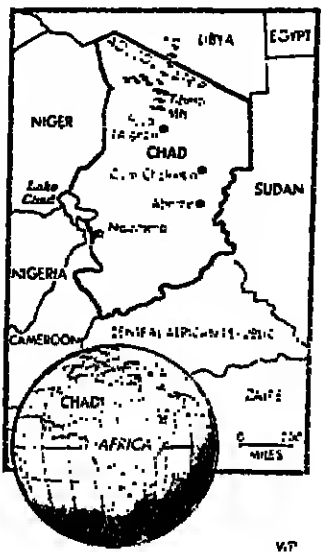
The town is familiar to the two sides. On Nov. 19, 1981, when Mr. Goukouni was president, Mr. Habré's forces renewed the fighting by seizing Abeche and then marching down the highway to N'djamena to take power.

Informal sources in N'djamena told Reuters that government troops had gone into action on two fronts around Abeche and Oum Chalouba in a pincer movement aimed at cutting rebel supply lines to Abeche.

If Mr. Habré's counterattack — the first since the fighting erupted in earnest June 23 — were to be unsuccessful, little would stand in Mr. Goukouni's way as he pressed on to the capital.

A good road leads from N'djamena to Abeche and government troops, if they retreat from Abeche,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



## U.S. Columnist Helped Reagan Before Debate

By Jonathan Friendly  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George F. Will, the conservative political columnist and commentator for ABC News, helped coach Ronald Reagan for his 1980 debate with Jimmy Carter and then told television viewers after the debate that Mr. Reagan had performed very well.

Other columnists and journalists said Mr. Will's direct participation in shaping an event in the Reagan campaign undermined his ability to comment evenhandedly on the event and misled viewers by not acknowledging his role.

According to Mr. Will, his role as a Reagan partisan was well known, his contribution to the coaching was minimal and his help did not improperly influence his broadcast commentary.

(Mr. Will explains his position in a column in today's International Herald Tribune, Page 4.)

Just before the coaching session at a suburban Virginia estate, Mr. Will visited David A. Stockman, now the director of the Office of Management and Budget and then a Michigan congressman who was helping the Reagan campaign. Mr. Will has disclosed in recent broadcast and newspaper interviews that he saw some of the briefing material that Mr. Stockman said later was "filched" from the Carter campaign.

The material was "excruciatingly boring" and of little use to the debate preparation, Mr. Will said. Other journalists, repeating the view of many Democrats, said the session was not the content of the papers but whether they had been stolen.

On the ABC News "Nightline" program after the debate in October 1980, Mr. Will praised Mr. Reagan's "thoroughbred" performance, adding, "I think his game plan worked well."

In a column Thursday in The New York Daily News, Jimmy Breslin said Mr. Will was "a shill from the shades of situations who was on the show as a shill."

Roone Arledge, president of ABC News, said Friday that he did not think viewers had been misled because Mr. Will was a "known partisan." He said Mr. Will was not appearing "in a reportorial capacity." ABC News policy bars members of its regular news staff from participating in the events they report on, he said.

Mr. Arledge said that if the network had known of Mr. Will's coaching activities, "we would have asked him a lot more questions" about what Mr. Reagan had been doing to prepare for the debate.

On the air, Mr. Will had said, "I had a chance to see a bit of the preparation for the debate as an observer." In an appearance on the "Arledge and Company" program taped Friday for broadcast Saturday evening, Mr. Will said he asked one question of Mr. Reagan in the debate rehearsal.

Asked if he was right or wrong to have helped at the rehearsal, the columnist said, "Recognizing the fact that there are legitimate gray areas of concern about what kinds of relationships particular kinds of journalists can have with particular kinds of politicians and events, I'm glad I went."

Mr. Stockman, through a spokesman, declined to discuss



George F. Will

Mr. Will's activities at the session, saying only that he had been an "invited guest."

William J. Casey, the campaign director, who is now director of central intelligence, asked for pre-debate coaching help from two columnists: Mr. Will, Patrick J. Buchanan and William Safire.

Mr. Safire, a columnist for The New York Times, refused. Mr. Buchanan said Friday that he spent four hours at the rehearsal, asked two questions and helped Mr. Will and other pundits give Mr. Reagan advice on how to handle various questions. He said he never saw any of the papers from the Carter campaign.

■ Newspaper Drops Will

The Daily News announced in its early editions Sunday that it was dropping Mr. Will's column from the newspaper because he knew Mr. Reagan's campaign used Carter White House material in preparing for the debate but never reported it, United Press International reported from New York.

## Ethiopia's Drought and Famine Illustrate the Politics of Aid

By Jay Ross  
Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Tens of thousands of people are in danger of starving in a famine that could become one of the most catastrophic in African history.

About 50 to 100 children are already dying daily, according to Trevor Page, a United Nations World Food Program official who recently toured areas of

The worst drought in this century has scorched a broad swath of Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. While southern Africa is hit by agricultural reversals, for Ethiopia the drought means death for thousands. This is the first of four articles on the famine and the politics of aid.

northern Ethiopia, where the government and relief agencies say three million people are affected by drought and one million are in dire need.

Most relief officials think the death toll is likely to increase sharply before the next harvest in November unless foreign donors provide emergency food supplies and great assistance in transportation to bring food to isolated areas.

Some say the toll could approach 200,000, the number of people who died in the same area a decade ago in Africa's worst famine. Emperor Haile Selassie's government tried to hide that famine, but this time, Ethiopia's military government has provided ample warning and has sought to organize international aid.

Despite urgent appeals for international assistance, the United States, the world's largest source of surplus food, has declined to provide aid.

The relief effort, moreover, has been made much more difficult by wars for independence that have engulfed Eritrea and Tigre provinces and have spilled

over into the other two provinces affected by drought in the north, Gondar and Welo.

The intermingling of famine and war has made the Ethiopian drought a classic example, inside and outside the country, of the politics of starvation.

With the government and the guerrillas jockeying for international aid, the Tigre People's Liberation Front has charged that Ethiopia is diverting food assistance from the needy — charges that Ethiopia and international aid organizations have strongly denied.

And the United States appears to have bowed out of its customary role of providing relief because of Ethiopia's close ties to the Soviet Union.

Ethiopia, the closest ally of the United States in black Africa until Haile Selassie was deposed in a Marxist revolution in 1974, is now a firm friend of the Soviet Union, which supplies it arms, and host to about 12,000 Cuban troops. The military government is sharply critical of the United States.

A Western diplomat said it was clear that the United States was not going to provide major assistance unless others failed to do so.

"There is not much inclination [for the United States] to feed Ethiopians while the Russians are the country and direct it against the United States," he said.

Most of the emergency aid has been provided by the UN World Food Program, the European Community and individual European nations.

Some Western donors have pointed out to Ethiopian officials that their Soviet-bloc allies give them very little food assistance.

But Shimeles Adugna, until recently the head of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, said, "You can't give what you don't have."

The Soviet Union, a major food importer, recently pledged to give Ethiopia 9,500 metric tons of rice because of the crisis, compared with the U.S. total of

about 5,500 tons. The U.S. allocation includes about 4,000 tons distributed through Catholic Relief Services and 1,500 tons of emergency supplies. The most visible aid was the airlift in June, requested by the World Food Program, of almost 100 tons of instant corn-soya milk, to feed undernourished children.

A spokesman for the Agency for International Development in Washington rejected the criticisms of the U.S. response to the famine. Besides the efforts of the Catholic Relief Services and the World Food Program, he said, the United States is providing food to refugees who are moving from the area into Sudan. Ethiopia is "fairly well taken care of with all the other donors," he said, referring to European and other international programs.

Most of the assistance from the United States will be provided through Catholic Relief Services, which made an emergency request last December. It took five months for the U.S. government to approve the emergency aid.

Moreover, early this year, the Reagan administration cut out of the fiscal 1984 budget an annual relief appropriation of \$2 million to \$3 million that had been channeled through the Catholic organization for the past several years.

"In the past, the U.S. policy has been to give more to favorable countries but not to cut out food aid at times of famine," said the Rev. Thomas Fitzpatrick, Catholic Relief Services director in Ethiopia. "This is the first time our program has been cut out for political reasons, but we are not accepting that the program will remain cut."

More than 70 members of Congress have asked the Agency for International Development to restore the cut funds and also to respond to a UN appeal for \$35 million worth of food, transportation, shelter and medicine. A U.S. aid official in Africa said Ethiopia was the only one of 39 countries on the continent

receiving U.S. food grants to be deleted from the program.

"It sticks out like a sore thumb," the official said as he looked at the list of recipients. "It has almost always been the policy that Title II food aid in emergency situations is apolitical." Under Title II, the United States pays all costs of food aid, including transportation.

He said Title II aid to Africa had been cut sharply, from \$85 million in 1982 to a proposed \$71 million in fiscal 1984, despite widespread drought on the continent and significant increases in transportation costs.

Ethiopia does not make it easy for Washington to give aid. Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the country's military ruler, routinely attacks the United States in the harshest terms.

Last September, Colonel Mengistu called the United States "arrogant," accused it of using "mercenary proxies in economic sabotage" and said Washington was "arming bandit gangs to pollute peace." In contrast, he said, the Soviet Union "earnestly stands for peace."

In addition, the government has a poor record in the human rights field and has come under criticism from the U.S. State Department and from Amnesty International. Many opponents of the government have been imprisoned for years without trial, and thousands were killed in a bloody campaign of suppression in the late 1970s.

Major Dawit Wolde Giorgis, the new director of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, acknowledged in an interview that help was unlikely to be forthcoming from the United States.

"U.S. transportation assistance would save many lives," he said.

There is currently enough grain in the country to feed the drought-stricken people in the north. That is

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)



Men in Gondar province waiting for food distribution.



# U.S. Miscalculations Seen Hurting Peace Effort in Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The "fresh start" toward peace in the Middle East that President Ronald Reagan launched 10 months ago seemed last week to be at a dead end.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz returned from the region acknowledging the failure of efforts to arrange simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon. And there has been virtually no progress in tackling the broad, complex Palestinian question that was at the heart of Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1 plan.

"I wish I could report that somehow we see a movement in the direction of simultaneous withdrawal, but I can't give any such report," Mr. Shultz said wearily.

The Middle East was the one foreign policy area where the administration hoped for tangible results and, accordingly, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz have devoted more time to it than any other. U.S. mediation did produce a Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement in May, but even that accord seemed less in light of Syria's repeated rejections.

Washington had hoped last summer to take advantage of Israel's humiliation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syrian forces in Lebanon in order to revive the peace process and restore Lebanese control of the country. For eight years, Syria and the PLO had dominated Lebanon, except for the northern strip patrolled by the militia of Israel's ally, Major Saad Haddad.

The United States assumed that Israel, having achieved a major military victory, would agree to

withdraw quickly in return for security arrangements in southern Lebanon, and that the Arabs would pressure Syria and the remaining PLO forces to do the same.

As for Mr. Reagan's Palestinian plan, even after Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel rejected it, Washington believed King Hussein of Jordan would find it so attractive he would agree to enter the stalled talks concerning the West Bank, a region

## NEWS ANALYSIS

controlled by Jordan until it was seized by Israel in 1967. The PLO, its prestige severely damaged by its forced evacuation from Beirut, was presumed to be incapable of vetoing the king's participation.

Every one of these calculations proved wrong. The Israelis prolonged the negotiations for months, demanding that Lebanon agree not only to a security arrangement but also to political normalization (that would justify the deaths of 450 Israelis in the war). In the end, the Lebanese reluctantly gave in to many demands, but the delay proved fatal. While Israeli, Lebanese and Americans negotiated through the fall and winter, Syria received heavy infusions of Soviet military aid, refurbishing its forces and stiffening its resolve. By the time Mr. Shultz arrived in May and ended the Israeli-Lebanese haggling, the Syrians no longer could be pressured into withdrawing. King Hussein, meanwhile, again demonstrated why he is a survivor and not an innovator. The U.S. Embassy in Amman predicted — wrongly — that the king would agree to join the West Bank negotiations. But he continually searched for an Arab consensus that would support his entry into the talks. Lacking a PLO

or Arab League endorsement, he bowed out. Again the United States had miscalculated. Thus what could have been an impressive American diplomatic achievement turned out to be a win for the Soviet Union, which was coaching the Syrians and the PLO.

Moreover, Washington's relations, even with its good friends, the Israelis, Egyptians, Jordanians, Lebanese and Saudi Arabians, have become strained.

The Israelis were complaining that Washington was inept and should allow them to pursue their own interests, since the Arabs were to blame for the breakdown in the withdrawal process. The Egyptians, Saudis and Jordanians blamed the United States for not compelling Israel to make concessions.

Israel now seems ready to withdraw some of its troops from around Beirut, where there have been Israeli casualties, to a more defensible perimeter in the south. In Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, Israeli troops would still be face-to-face with Syrians. The opposition Labor Party favors full withdrawal but last week, a senior Israeli official said the troops would remain in Lebanon for years if the Syrians did not leave.

Beirut feared the Israelis would become entrenched in new lines and that neither the Israelis nor the Syrians would then agree to leave. Washington worried that if Israel started the redeployment, Beirut might renege on the withdrawal agreement, which has strained Lebanese relations with other Arab countries.

When Mr. Shultz reported to Mr. Reagan on his fears that Lebanon may be disheartened by the lack of progress, Mr. Reagan stressed his "renewed commitment to move forward promptly on both Lebanon and the broader process and pledged "there would be no reverse gear."

Mr. Shultz told reporters that he also was not ready to give up, but that he had no specific new ideas to put forth.

Harold H. Saunders, for many years the State Department's top Middle East expert, said that if Mr. Reagan wanted to remain active in the Middle East — "and that's a big 'if'" — he would recommend that Mr. Shultz undertake an immediate major review so that Mr. Reagan could make a speech on Sept. 1 covering the year's efforts and making known the United States' further plans.

Mr. Saunders urged the president to maintain pressure on Israel to stop new settlements in the West Bank and agree to complete withdrawals from all occupied lands in return for security and peace. Mr. Reagan could also hint at moving toward support of Palestinian self-determination, but without endorsing these code words for an independent Palestinian state.

Some experts have advocated bringing the Soviet Union into the talks to revive the intermittent dialogue that began after the 1967 Middle East war. But William Quandt, another former government expert, believes overall Soviet-U.S. relations are so poor that the two countries would simply end up arguing and would thus increase tensions in the region. Moreover, it is assumed in Washington that despite Syria's ties to Moscow, President Hafez al-Assad makes his own decisions.

With President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and Mr. Begin expected in Washington later this month on separate visits, the administration will be focusing for a time on the Israeli redeployment controversy. But eventually Mr. Shultz and his advisers will have to return to the unresolved basic issues.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Glomp Assails Press on Pope's Visit

ROME (AP) — Cardinal Jozef Glomp, the primate of Poland, criticized Sunday the press for political speculation during the pope's trip home, and said that foreigners should not "stick their noses" into Poland's affairs.

"The world of political journalism, of speculation, again showed itself to be superficial," Cardinal Glomp said of Pope John Paul II's eight-day journey to his native Poland last month.

"The media often give a distorted view of life, so that often man does not know how to deal with that which is written," he declared during a Mass at the Polish church of St. Stanislaw. He did not cite specific incidents and reporters were not allowed to approach him afterward for elaboration.

### Moscow Mayor's U.K. Visit Decried

LONDON (AP) — More than 20 Jewish protesters shouting "Free Soviet Jewry" encircled Mayor Vladimir Prokhorov of Moscow on Sunday as he arrived for a luncheon with leaders of the Greater London Council.

The demonstrators, some wearing prison camp clothing, waved placards at Mr. Prokhorov, 75, as he made his way through the courtyard of The Dickens Inn. A member of Mr. Prokhorov's party struck out and broke one of the placards.

The demonstration was organized by the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, which announced that it would stage protests outside most functions that the Moscow visitors are scheduled to attend. The mayor, who arrived here Saturday for a nine-day visit as guest of the council, has described his trip as a good-will visit.

### U.S. Accused in Salvadoran Talks

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — Salvadoran leftist leaders said Sunday that a proposed meeting with the U.S. special envoy, Richard B. Stone, had fallen through because of what they called the "propagandistic environment" that preceded it.

A communiqué issued by the leftists said the meeting had been planned for Saturday. Mr. Stone flew from El Salvador to San José on Friday and returned Sunday to El Salvador. "Unfortunately, it was not possible to obtain an agreement on procedural aspects, which prevented the realization of the meeting," said the communiqué. "Neither did the propagandistic environment that preceded it help."

The communiqué said the meeting was to have been private with no publicity. It was signed by the Democratic Revolutionary Front, made up of Salvadoran leftist parties, and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the coalition of five guerrilla groups fighting to overthrow the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government. The communiqué said the leftists remained interested in arranging a meeting with Mr. Stone.

### Iran Shutting 2 French Facilities

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Iran said Saturday that it was closing the French Consulate in the provincial town of Isfahan and the French cultural institute in Iran in retaliation for what it said was France's involvement in the hijacking of an Iran Air plane that landed Thursday in Paris.

The national news agency IRNA quoted the Foreign Ministry as saying the action was being taken "to counter the socialist-Zionist French government's collaboration" with the hijackers and the outlawed Mujaheddin, a leftist group opposed to the government.

The Boeing 747, with 350 passengers on board, was seized by six men during a domestic flight to Tehran on Wednesday and forced to fly to Kuwait and then Paris. The hijackers have been charged with air piracy by a French court, but France has rejected an Iranian request for extradition. French officials said Friday the hijackers would probably be granted asylum.

### Shuttle Ants Died of Dehydration

WASHINGTON (WP) — The colony of carpenter ants that flew aboard the space shuttle Challenger last month apparently died of dehydration, though students and teachers examining the first 30 bodies say they cannot tell when the ants died. "What we have on our hands is the equivalent of an ant detective story," said Nicolas Thunpanelli of Camden, New Jersey, one of the teachers.

A videotape taken inside the colony during liftoff and the flight's first 10 minutes showed no motion. The spaghettum most where the 150-ant colony lived was found to be dry when the container was opened, though there was still one full tube of drinking water.

Fifteen students from Camden and Woodrow Wilson high schools had worked on the experiment since 1981 with a \$10,000 grant from RCA Corp.

### Weinberger Visit to China Studied

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Negotiations are under way between China and the United States for a visit to Beijing in early fall by Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, U.S. officials said Sunday.

The officials emphasized that no firm arrangements had been made but that September or October had been targeted as a likely time for the visit. It would be Mr. Weinberger's first trip to China, although he has been to Asia twice — in April and November, 1982.

The Pentagon has been reviewing a liberalization of U.S. controls on the export to China of high technology equipment such as computers, semiconductors and the machinery to manufacture them. A Pentagon official left the impression that the review should be completed in time for Mr. Weinberger's departure, though the official could not make that link.



Emmanuel Bellefroid and Li Shuang in Beijing in 1981.

### China Said to Free Dissident Artist

BEIJING (UPI) — Li Shuang, a Chinese artist and dissident who was engaged to a French diplomat, has been released after two years in prison, diplomatic sources said Sunday.

They said she was freed Friday, the day that the French agriculture minister, Michel Rocard, arrived in Beijing for a weeklong visit. Miss Li was arrested Sept. 9, 1981, outside the foreigners' compound where she had been living with Emmanuel Bellefroid, who was then attached to the French Embassy in Beijing. The incident caused a crisis in Chinese-French relations.

It is not clear if Miss Li will seek to go to France to join Mr. Bellefroid, but diplomatic sources said she had stated that she still wanted to marry Mr. Bellefroid, who now works at the External Relations Ministry in Paris.

### For the Record

UPPSALA, Sweden (Reuters) — The Seismological Institute of Uppsala University reported three underground nuclear explosions Sunday north of the Caspian Sea in the Soviet Union. The institute said the most powerful tremor measured 6 on the Richter scale. The Soviet Union frequently carries out underground test explosions, but Sunday's appeared to be stronger than usual, the institute said.

TEL AVIV (UPI) — A propaganda balloon launched a week or two ago from Taiwan toward mainland China got caught in winds and floated more than 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) to Israel, landing Sunday in an orchard near Tel Aviv, Israeli radio said.

MUNICH (AP) — Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, U.S. government-supported broadcasters to Eastern Europe, plan to improve their equipment in efforts to overcome Soviet-bloc jamming. James L. Buckley, the former U.S. senator who took over as president of the two stations last year, said the Reagan administration had backed his request for a \$22-million budget increase for the two stations.

## Israel Plans to Rebuild Hebron Jewish Quarter

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

HEBRON, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Deputy Prime Minister David Levy of Israel said Sunday that the Israeli government had already decided to rebuild the old Jewish quarter of this Arab city, where a Jewish seminary student was stabbed to death Thursday by Arab assailants.

The attack touched off a night of violence by local Jewish residents.

In an interview with the army radio, Mr. Levy said there had been a decision "for some time" to go ahead with a plan to reconstruct the quarter, adding that "the decision, in its entirety, will be implemented."

The plan is understood to call for the resettling of 500 Jewish families in the heart of Hebron, a conservative, Moslem city, within three years, a development that seems highly likely to provoke even more strife between the settlers and the 70,000 Arab inhabitants.

At its weekly cabinet session Sunday, the government discussed the death of Aharon Gross, 19, as well as demands by Jewish settlers in Hebron and in nearby Kiryat Arba for far stronger punitive measures against Arabs attacking them and for the creation of a militia for their protection.

The death of Mr. Gross, the eighth Jew killed by Arabs in Hebron in the last three years, has caused a national uproar because of allegations that he had been left unattended in the street and bled to death before being taken to a hospital. The army denied Sunday that such was the case, however.

Speaking after the cabinet session, Dan Meridor, a spokesman, said there would be "no radical changes" in the government's security policy in the West Bank as a result of Mr. Gross's murder and stressed that no private settler militia would be allowed.

"We are not going to allow private citizens' activities in the place of the police's work," Mr. Meridor said. Anyone found violating the law, Arab or Jew, will be brought to court for trial, he added.

Mr. Meridor also said the cabinet had decided "nothing specific" regarding the reconstruction of the old Jewish quarter, abandoned in 1929 after a massacre of about 60 Jews by the local Arab population.

But informed sources said several ministers, most notably Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister who is now a minister without portfolio, had called for the confiscation of the entire Arab market and bus station area in Hebron's center to make way for the rebuilding of the former Jewish quarter.

It appears a hard-line faction within the cabinet now intends to press for the government to go ahead with a plan, adopted in principle in 1980, to rebuild the quarter, making use of the public outcry over Mr. Gross's death.

There are 60 to 100 Jews living in

the market area in the central part of the city. The government was in the process of taking down a number of nearby abandoned houses, but a court injunction has halted the demolition work.

Central Hebron was quiet but still tense Sunday. It is still under a curfew that was lifted for four hours Sunday afternoon to allow the local population to shop for food on the eve of the big feast marking the end of the month-long dawn-to-dusk Ramadan fast.

Reporters allowed into the area were able to see the damage done when 50 to 100 enraged Jewish settlers went on a rampage Thursday night, burning stalls and shops.

Altogether, the damage appeared to be considerably less than first reports said, but the army curfew made it impossible to verify.

Meanwhile, an army spokesman gave more details Sunday about its investigation into Mr. Gross's murder, as well as the rioting, which occurred while army troops at first stood by without trying to stop it.

The spokesman said Mr. Gross had been stabbed with three curved knives rolled up in newspapers as he stood at a traffic circle just outside the market.

He confirmed initial reports that three of Mr. Gross's colleagues who had been with him had chosen to "chase the Arabs" rather than help him as he lay bleeding on the ground.

But he said Mr. Gross had not been unattended for 90 minutes, as local sources and some army officers first reported, and had already been taken away by the time the first soldiers arrived "within 5/10 or 15 minutes."

The spokesman said Mr. Gross had lost a lot of blood from multiple stab wounds almost immediately and the chances he could have been saved were "slim."

It was an Arab who took Mr. Gross to the local hospital and then his own home, believing that he was his son and not Jewish because of his dark complexion. The army spokesman said it 90 minutes before his body was brought to the local military headquarters and they realized a Jew had been killed.

## Chad Troops Retake City

(Continued from Page 1)

would probably regroup to defend the midpoint town of Ati. Mr. Habré would be cut off from supplies from Sudan, one of his closest allies, if Abche stayed in Mr. Koukoun's hands.

This would make Mr. Habré entirely dependent on air drops of weapons to Njemena and ferry loads across the Chari River border with Cameroon.

Meanwhile, French television reported that an evacuation plan for French citizens had been prepared for implementation if the situation deteriorated.

Dependents of diplomats, international aid organizations and other expatriates have already left Njemena, reflecting widespread concern about Mr. Habré's capability to check the rebels at the current stage of the fighting.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was quoted Sunday as saying he "strongly rejected" a Chadian government request to send air force officers to Chad to fight a Libyan-backed invasion.

The afternoon newspaper al-Missa said Mr. Mubarak had made the disclosure at a meeting Saturday with national newspaper editors.

"We were asked to send pilots or technicians to Chad," Mr. Mubarak was quoted as having said, "but we refused strongly. Our armed forces are not mercenaries. They have national tasks."

## Causeways on African Tour

The Associated Press

BUCHAREST — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and his wife, Elena, plan to visit Ethiopia and Mozambique on an African tour beginning this week, the official news agency Agerpres reported Sunday.



Abu Ayad, right, a PLO official, was greeted in Rome by Monsignor Hilarion Capucci, the former Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem. Mr. Ayad was on his way to East Berlin.

## Arafat to Visit Moscow to Discuss Syrian Ties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will go to Moscow this week for consultations on relations between the PLO and Syria, a leading PLO official has announced.

Salah Khalil, known as Abu Ayad, on a brief stopover at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport on Saturday, said the visit would take place "in a week's time" but gave no exact date or details.

Mr. Arafat was expelled from Syria last month after accusing Damascus of supporting the rebellion in his el-Fatah guerrilla group against his leadership. Syria denies the charge and says it is up to Mr. Arafat to resolve the dispute among his own followers.

In Damascus, a Saudi government minister met Sunday with Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, apparently in a new attempt to mediate in the dispute over Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO.

Education Minister Abdul-Aziz al-Abdullah al-Khawwari gave Mr. Assad a message from King Fahd, the official Syrian news agency SANA reported.

It gave no details of the message or of the talks between Mr. Assad and the Saudi official.

## Leader of Greens Doubts Protests Can Prevent Deployment of Missiles

By Peter Maass

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Petra Kelly, a leading force in West Germany's leftist Greens, says that nonviolent civil disobedience and demonstrations probably will not succeed in blocking the deployment of NATO missiles in West Germany scheduled for later this year.

"It's open," Miss Kelly said Friday in reference to the potential for the demonstrations planned for the fall to succeed, "but I'm pessimistic."

Miss Kelly, a member of parliament, said in an interview with Washington Post editors and reporters that her party's emphasis on blocking the planned installation of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles was an "absolute priority."

A party representative who accompanied Miss Kelly noted that the deployment, which is scheduled to begin in December, would take four years and said that the Greens would be protesting throughout that period.

The party strongly supports nonviolent and opposes nuclear weapons. In elections last spring, the Greens polled slightly more than 5 percent of the vote, gaining 27 parliamentary seats.

Miss Kelly and five other party leaders traveled to the United States for a weeklong visit. She said the West German press concentrated too heavily on a violent demonstration two weeks ago against Vice President George Bush, whose motorcade was pelted with rocks and bottles in Krefeld, West Germany.

The press "did its very best" to publicize the violence, which was caused by an estimated 100 people, and to ignore a nearby peaceful demonstration attended by 40,000 people, Miss Kelly said.

She said that the Greens "haven't a miracle solution" to stop the violence, but that their role is to "try to keep up the dialogue."

## Israeli Army Returns Post To Lebanese

The Associated Press

MONTA VERDE, Lebanon

The Israeli Army has turned over an advance position in the hills above Beirut to the Lebanese Army in what sources said Sunday was a trial run for future withdrawals.

"We're still keeping our patrols by arrangement with the Lebanese Army," said an Israeli officer who refused to be named. "They took over the farthest point we had" on the mountain road from Monte Verde into the Bekaa Valley, the officer said, "but we will continue our patrols and we are not giving up control of the area."

Sources close to the Israeli Army indicated the move was a test for the planned redeployment move out of the Beirut area and the central mountains to below the Damour River, 16 miles (22 kilometers) south of Beirut, then eventually to the Awali River, 15 miles farther.

The Israelis had maintained about 40 tanks, artillery pieces and trucks outside this mountain town six miles east of Beirut since last summer's invasion, according to the Lebanese soldiers now manning the position.

Overnight Friday, the Israelis pulled out in a new attempt to mediate in the dispute over Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO.

Education Minister Abdul-Aziz al-Abdullah al-Khawwari gave Mr. Assad a message from King Fahd, the official Syrian news agency SANA reported.

It gave no details of the message or of the talks between Mr. Assad and the Saudi official.

He said the Israelis sent a patrol of four armored personnel carriers and three jeeps through Monte Verde earlier Sunday.

The Israelis fear instability and clashes among Lebanese factions if they should pull completely out of the mountains.

Monte Verde was considered strategic because it sits on a ridge above the Beirut River, and commands a wide view of hills to the east occupied by the Syrian Army and Lebanese leftists.

"This is an indication of the kinds of arrangements that are being thought about" in connection with the larger planned redeployment, the sources close to the Israeli Army added.

If the area remains peaceful under the Lebanese Army, and if the army can keep out Israeli guerrillas from infiltrating, the Israelis might find it easier to give up more important positions to the south.

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## Officials in Both Parties Call Carter Papers a Minor Issue

WASHINGTON — The controversy over how the Reagan presidential campaign obtained documents and information from inside the Carter White House in 1980 has become front-page news but not a significant political issue around the United States, according to interviews with a dozen Democratic and Republican state chairmen.

"It may not be a big scandal, but it is a scandal," said Robert Slagle, head of the state Democratic Party in Texas.

"People just aren't that interested in it," said Edward Reinecke, chairman of the California Republican Party.

At the White House, the political impact of the affair was judged to be minimal until late last week. Some of President Ronald Reagan's advisers have said they believe that reporters are being overbearing in their pursuit of a story

that amounts to little and in which the public is not interested.

"We haven't heard one negative word from our people," said a senior administration official when asked about the reaction of former Reagan campaign workers. "It is not that interesting a story to anyone with perspective on it," the official said, "anyone but reporters and politicians."

"If we've made any mistakes in handling this thing, it was in judging how rabid this whole town would be for the story," he added, alluding to Washington. Now, he said, "we know we are dealing with public perception as shaped by the press more than we are with investigators."

Such Republican state party chairmen as Don W. Adams in Illinois minimized even that impact. David Norcross, the former chairman of the New Jersey Republican Party and deputy general counsel to the Republican National Committee, said: "My only outrage

over this story is that it's a nothing and it's not dying because the press is pumping it up."

### Alde's Remark Reported

About a week before the 1980 presidential debate, one of Mr. Reagan's campaign aides reportedly told a close friend, who was President Jimmy Carter's deputy campaign counsel, that Mr. Reagan would win the debate because his aides had a copy of Mr. Carter's debate briefing book. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The friend is said to have told this to her boss, the Carter campaign counsel, Timothy G. Smith, who recalled Saturday that he dismissed the idea as "preposterous" because "the debate briefing books are too closely held at the White House." Mr. Smith added ruefully that he had done nothing about it.

The incident indicates widespread knowledge inside the Reagan camp about its possession of a copy of Mr. Carter's briefing book. The Reagan aide, Charles Crawford,



President Ronald Reagan said he would take whatever action necessary in the Carter briefing-book case.

was not involved in preparing Mr. Reagan for the debate. Mr. Crawford's friend in the Carter campaign was the deputy campaign counsel, Carol C. Darr, who could not be reached for comment. Mr. Crawford also could not be reached. But Mr. Smith confirmed the account in a telephone interview.

## Reagan Policies Denounced at Women's Caucus

### Delegates, Expressing New Sense of Political Influence, May Back a Candidate

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — President Ronald Reagan's political problem with women — the so-called gender gap — dominated Saturday's meeting of the biennial convention of the National Women's Political Caucus here.

In torrents of ridicule, derision, hisses, boos and sarcasm, delegates belonging to both major political parties denounced Mr. Reagan's policies and talked of breaking with caucus tradition to support an opponent.

Kathy Wilson, a Republican who heads the 77,000-member caucus, opened Saturday's session by labeling Mr. Reagan "a dangerous man." She urged him not to seek reelection, saying, "Mr. President, one term is enough. . . . As a matter of fact, it is entirely too much."

She was followed on the podium by another Republican, Patricia Bailey, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, who leveled a blistering attack on Mr. Reagan's policies toward women. "Benign

bewilderment in response to the women's revolution is a license to bigotry," she said. She was appointed to the commission by President Jimmy Carter.

The dissatisfaction with Mr. Reagan was summed up another way by Mary Stanley, head of the caucus's Republican contingent, who wore a button that is popular here: "I am a Republican woman and I want my party back."

There was talk among Democratic and Republican delegates that the caucus would break its tradition of 12 years and endorse a candidate, other than Mr. Reagan, for president next year.

Mr. Reagan has come under severe criticism at the caucus, which had always prided itself on bipartisanship and mainstream activism. As the politician whose lower support among women than among men led to the coining of the term "gender gap," Mr. Reagan has given many of the 2,000 activists in attendance a new sense of political influence.

"The existence of a measurable,

definable difference in voting patterns between men and women," said Ann Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, "is the second most important thing to happen to the women's political movement. The first was suffrage."

Network exit polls from the 1980 presidential campaign showed that 56 percent of men voted for Mr. Reagan compared with 47 percent of women. More recently, the difference between Mr. Reagan's approval rating among men and women has been fluctuating from 10 to 20 percentage points.

While much of the talk in the caucus workshops has been about the basic issues — equal pay, freedom of choice on abortion, the proposed Equal Rights Amendment — the overwhelming theme of the weekend was traditional politics.

For the partisan Democrats, a continuing gender gap promises rewards: bloc voting in favor of Democrats.

The Republicans were not inclined to minimize the gender gap's

perils for their party. Commissioner Bailey took issue with the theory that as the economy improves the gender gap will begin to disappear.

She said she believes that, even though the polls are not subtle and sophisticated enough to find it, the real source of Mr. Reagan's troubles with women has less to do with economic issues than with the traditional "women's issues" of the ERA and abortion.

Few Republican women said they believed the Mr. Reagan would make such a dramatic turnaround, and they worried that any White House concessions would be shrugged off with the same low-key response that greeted the president's appointment of two women to his cabinet.

"The take-two-appointments-and-call-me-in-the-morning stuff just won't work," said a Republican who asked not to be identified. One Republican trying to sound a cautionary note against the palpable anger is Mary Louise Smith, a former Republican national chairman. "I don't think it would serve us at all well to have all women with one party," she warned. "The blacks have discovered that you get taken for granted."

## Unusual Harmony on U.S. Supreme Court Is Evident in Some Major Rulings

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice William J. Brennan Jr. have sat together on the Supreme Court for 14 years, and during that time they have agreed on precious little.

The chief justice is the titular leader of the court and one of its most conservative members. Justice Brennan is the court's senior justice and one of its most liberal members; he worked closely with and revered Justice Burger's predecessor, Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Yet in the tumultuous Supreme Court term that has just ended, an unusual harmony on the bench showed up in some major decisions.

There were still plenty of 5-4 decisions in which the court was as bitterly divided as ever. But for the first time in recent years, the chief justice and Justice Brennan, usually the spearheads of conservative and liberal blocs within the court, found themselves voting together on important cases.

With Justice Burger and Justice Brennan in agreement, several far-reaching cases were decided by lopsided margins.

The court voted 6-1 to strike down the "legislative veto," the technique used by Congress to limit the power of the president and regulatory agencies. It voted 6-3 to

reaffirm and extend its 1973 ruling legalizing abortion.

It decided 8-1 that the Reagan administration was wrong in its contention that the Internal Revenue Service has no power to deny federal tax exemptions to private schools engaging in racial discrimination. And it ruled 9-0 that California and other states may re-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

strict the construction of nuclear power plants within their borders.

How does one explain the performance of these two men and of the Supreme Court as a whole in these cases? The answer appears to lie in a combination of four different factors.

First, the nature of the issues coming before the court is slowly changing. Second, the Supreme Court as a whole is maintaining a distance from the Reagan administration. Third, the court's own traditions and precedents create a sort of institutional inertia that affects the way it responds to controversies. And fourth, most of the justices have been on the court long enough to begin thinking of their role in history.

The past splits between Justice Burger and Justice Brennan have been part of an almost epic ideological struggle for control of the court between conservatives and liberals. Yet some of the major decisions this year defied conventional

ideological labels and produced strange voting alignments.

In the past, issues of "states' rights," for example, often came before the court in cases where state governments were seeking to fend off efforts by the federal government to extend the civil rights of minorities, to regulate health and safety or to extend such programs as minimum-wage laws. In these contexts, upholding the authority of state governments became a cause championed by conservative justices and opposed by liberals.

In two cases this year, however, the court was asked to rule on efforts by California to limit nuclear power development and to tax earnings of multinational corporations — both measures that tend to draw support from liberals and opposition from conservatives.

The usual divisions within the court eroded. In the case involving multinational companies, the justices upheld California's method of taxation, 5-3, with Justice William H. Rehnquist, the court's most fervent advocate of states' rights, joining Justice Brennan, Justice Thurgood Marshall, Justice Harry A. Blackmun and Justice John Paul Stevens, in the majority.

Similarly, in the past decade the liberals on the court have tended to support efforts to place limits on the power of the executive branch of government and to make it more accountable to Congress.

But the legislative veto case originally was brought by liberal Washington public-interest lawyers who complained that the device made it too easy for business groups to overturn in Congress the efforts of executive branch officials and regulatory agencies to protect the public health and safety. In this instance, Justice Burger's opinion for the court was signed by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and the four liberals — Justices Brennan, Marshall, Blackmun and Stevens.

The Reagan administration came out a big winner in the decision on the legislative veto. It won another major victory when the court upheld a Minnesota law allowing parents to deduct the costs of education from their taxes — a decision lending at least some support to the administration's effort to allow tuition tax credits for private schools.

Nevertheless, the Reagan administration suffered an unusual number of setbacks at the court this year. The justices' ruling on abortion bluntly rejected the administration's position. The court also unanimously struck down one of the linchpins of the Reagan administration's efforts at deregulating private industry — its 1981 revocation of the requirement that new cars be equipped with airbags or automatic seat belts.

Only one of the conservatives, Justice O'Connor, was appointed by President Reagan. The others

already had been on the bench for nearly a decade before Mr. Reagan became president and show little inclination to support his positions.

Furthermore, in the past year there have been a couple of disagreements between Chief Justice Burger and the Reagan administration.

Last fall, the chief justice

Wade, were to arrive at the Supreme Court for the first time today, neither Justice Burger nor Justice Powell would be willing to endorse such a broad decision.

But both men signed the landmark ruling then. And this year, when the court was asked to overturn or retreat from the earlier abortion decision, both men stuck

For the first time in recent years, Chief Justice Burger and Justice Brennan, usually the spearheads of conservative and liberal blocs, found themselves voting together.

strongly opposed an unsuccessful administration effort to create more than 200 life-tenured bankruptcy judges. Last spring, the White House twice refused to endorse Justice Burger's proposal for an experimental national court of appeals to relieve the Supreme Court's workload.

The Reagan administration is discovering an old truth about the Supreme Court: Change in any direction usually comes slowly there, because of the strong preference for sticking to precedent.

Many legal scholars believe that if the 1973 abortion case, Roe vs.

firmly by it. Justice Powell, writing for the court, invoked the doctrine of *stare decisis* (let stand what is already decided).

None of the present members of the Supreme Court is near the longevity records of Justice William O. Douglas, who served for 36 years, or Chief Justice John Marshall, who headed the court for 34 years. Justice Brennan, the senior justice now, has been on the bench for nearly 27 years.

But as a whole, the court is a veteran one. Of the nine justices, seven have already served for more than a decade, and another, Justice

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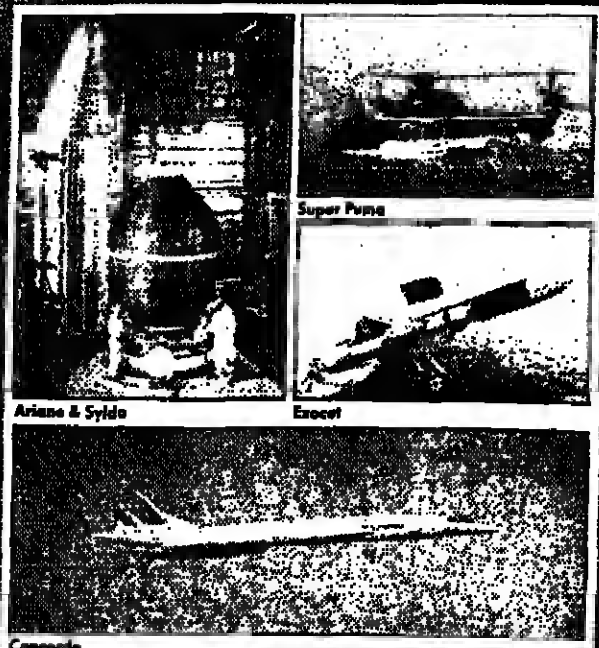
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## A Pundit Party to A Debate

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — A pundit party to a debate about the future of the United States is being held in the White House. The party is being held in the White House, and the debate is about the future of the United States.

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## Agca Says KGB and Bulgaria Helped in Plot to Kill Pope

ROME — Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who was convicted of trying to kill Pope John Paul II, has ended more than two years of public silence by contending that Bulgarian and Soviet secret agents helped him in the plot to kill the pontiff.

"Yes, the KGB," he responded firmly Friday when a television reporter asked him whether the Soviet Union's secret service was behind the May 13, 1981, shooting of the pope in St. Peter's Square.

He made his remarks as he was being led to a van after being questioned in Rome's police headquarters about the kidnapping of the 15-year-old daughter of a Vatican employee, reportedly held by a man who wants Mr. Agca freed from jail.

Mr. Agca's allegations appeared to add weight to Italian investigators' charges that secret agents from Bulgaria's Communist government were involved in the attack. The Bulgarians have repeatedly denied the accusations.

Mr. Agca, 25, serving a life sentence for wounding the pope, freely responded to questions in Italian and English — the first time he had done so publicly since his trial.

"I have been several times in Bulgaria and in Syria," the Italian news agency AGI quoted Mr. Agca as saying, "and in the attack against the pope even the KGB took part."

In his remarks, which were broadcast later on national television, Mr. Agca clearly pointed to the KGB and Bulgarian secret agents as having helped him carry out the attack.

His charges followed widespread speculation in the Western press that the Soviet Union wanted to eliminate the Polish-born pontiff because of his strong support for Poland's now-banned Solidarity trade union. The Soviets have called the speculation absurd.

Mr. Agca offered no proof to back up his allegations. During his trial, Mr. Agca said he had acted alone. However, press reports have said he later confessed that he had several accomplices.

Apparently using Mr. Agca's testimony, Italian officials last November arrested Sergei Ivanov Antonov, 35, Rome station chief of the Bulgarian state airline. Two other Bulgarians and four Turks also have been implicated in the attack.

"I knew Sergei — he was my accomplice," AGI quoted Mr. Agca as saying.

"Yes, Antonov," he said on television when asked whether Mr. Antonov was involved in the plot. Mr. Antonov has denied any involvement in the attack, but investigators have said they believe he played an active role and refuse to release him despite pressure from the Bulgarian government.

"I have said the attempt against the pope was made by Bulgarian secret services," Mr. Agca said on television.

Mr. Agca also named two other Bulgarians — Teodor Ayzavov and Vassiliev Kolev — as accomplices. Both are former employees of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome who now live in Bulgaria.

Mr. Agca was brought in for questioning after a man claiming to be holding Emanuele Orlandi, the daughter of a Vatican employee who has been missing since June 22, demanded that authorities free Mr. Agca from prison.

"I appeal to the kidnappers: Free this poor girl," Mr. Agca said. "I have nothing to do with criminals and terrorists."

■ Pope Makes Appeal

The pope said Sunday that he was doing "all that is humanly possible" to help in the case of Miss Orlandi. The Associated Press reported from the Vatican. It was the second Sunday in a row that the pontiff had spoken about Miss Orlandi during his weekly blessing.

"Once again, as last Sunday, I want to recommend to your prayers Emanuele Orlandi, for whom I and all of us together with the afflicted family, with anxiety the return," he said before about 30,000 people in St. Peter's Square.

The man claiming to have abducted Miss Orlandi said he contacted the Vatican last week after the pope's first appeal but was ignored. Vatican spokesmen said there had been a telephone contact but released no details.

CHICAGO — A lawyer will go to the Soviet Union this week to ask the parents of Walter Polowchak if they still want their 15-year-old son back from the United States, where the boy was granted political asylum.

The legal director of the Illinois Civil Liberties Union will deliver legal papers that Michael and Anna Polowchak must sign if they wish to pursue a suit filed on their behalf by the American Civil Liberties Union, Jay A. Miller, executive director of the ACLU's Illinois chapter, said Saturday. If the Polowchaks decline to sign the papers, a U.S. District judge probably will dismiss the ACLU suit next month, Mr. Miller said.

The suit contends the U.S. government violated the Polowchaks' right to due process of law when it refused to allow them to take part in political asylum hearings for Walter in 1980.

Walter immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1979. The following year, the Polowchaks decided to return to the Soviet Union, but Walter and his sister Natalie, who chose not to go back, left their parents to stay with relatives in Chicago. In 1980, the Carter administration granted Walter political asylum.

range a nice little war somewhere in Latin America for the spring or summer of 1984.

LESTER KAPLAN, Vienna.

**Soviet Anti-Semitism**

Dusko Doder reports from Moscow in "Soviet Propaganda in Building Against Zionism, *Enigmas*" (JHT, July 10) on the publication of a blatantly anti-Semitic book. Indeed, Soviet Jews are being attacked day after day in the official Communist press and are facing a terrifying propaganda war.

As Mr. Doder states, Soviet officials insist that Soviet Jews who want to leave have already emigrated. In fact we know that between 400,000 and half a million Jews are seeking to leave, and we are sure that if emigration were possible many more would also apply for permission to join their families outside a country in which they are now more than ever at risk.

Soviet officials base their argument on the reduction in the number of applications now being processed. They have produced this situation by insisting that every application must be accompanied by an invitation from Israel issued within the last six months, and by holding up the delivery of such invitations for five months so that Soviet Jews are unable to apply.

The situation is becoming dangerous for all Soviet Jews, and they therefore ask for protests from all who care for human rights and individual liberty.

RITA EKER, MARGARET RIGAL, Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, London.

**A Harsh Court-Martial**

Regarding Austin Stockman, the American soldier court-martialed for killing a Soviet Jew, *Enigmas* (JHT, June 24).

Travelers to China report that one can leave a suitcase on the sidewalk and return an hour later to find it still there. This is doubtless due not to the honesty of the Chinese but to the extreme punishment meted out by the authorities. In a democratic country, where the penalty is in relation to the crime, one has the "freedom" to break a law and accept commensurate punishment. It's a risky system, but a reading of the U.S. Constitution shows that government is based on trust of and respect for individuals — even those who defy it.

Today we find Americans iconically surrendering their rights — preferring to sprawl glazed-eyed in front of a television screen instead of making a short, occasional trip to the voting booth, while Congress debates limiting rifle, numbered plastic cards to all.

Austin Stockman committed a grave offense — one potentially dangerous to international relations. He should be punished. But by all appearances he acted on the basis of a realization that his country's way of life is an enviable thing, a thing to be cherished. Surely in a country founded on the promise of freedom, a court-mar-

cial and dishonorable discharge for Austin Stockman is too harsh.

VIVIAN RUTH SAWYER, Paris.

**Aging With Optimism**

In response to "Aging With Grace" (Letters, June 20) from Ellen Schlesinger in Zurich:

Does the writer realize what she is campaigning to do to the cosmetic industry, the clinics, the hairdressers — to say nothing of the optimists who need them? Without their old age would be even more fearsome than it already is.

At least those already give the elderly hope to face an alien world that has no need of 80-year-olds — no matter how dignified. To succeed in being beautiful at 80 means you had to look like Helen Schlesinger when she was 18. Alas, few did, and they are the ones who need the clinics etc. This 77-year-old does not accept her lot.

NITA ROTHMAN, Cannes.

**SUBSTITUTION FRAUDULEUSE DE SAC ET CHAUSSURES CHANEL**

IMITATION ILLICITE DE LA MARQUE

DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CHANEL

CONTREFAÇON DE LA MARQUE CHANEL

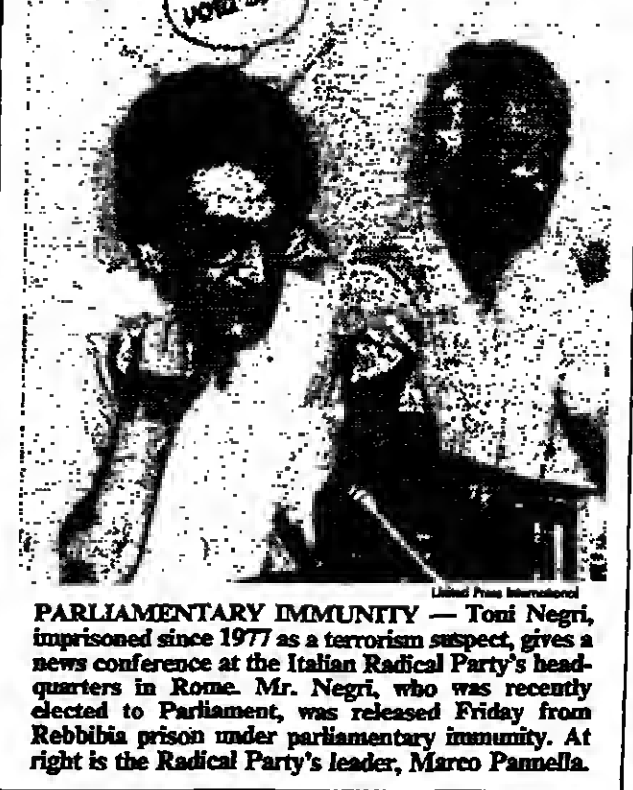
DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CHANEL

Par son jugement du 27 avril 1981 le 3<sup>e</sup> Chambre de Tribunal de Grande Instance de PARIS a :

— Ordonné que la Société Jouve a cessé de vendre et de faire vendre sur son territoire national et en France et en vendant ou en faisant vendre sur son territoire national et en France des sacs et chaussures portant le nom de la marque "CHANEL" ;

— Ordonné que la Société Jouve a cessé de vendre et de faire vendre sur son territoire national et en France des sacs et chaussures portant le nom de la marque "CHANEL" ;

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PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY — Toni Negri, imprisoned since 1977 as a terrorism suspect, gives a news conference at the Italian Radical Party's headquarters in Rome. Mr. Negri, who was recently elected to Parliament, was released Friday from Rebibbia prison under parliamentary immunity. At right is the Radical Party's leader, Marco Pannella.

## Hungary Shuffles Posts And Alters Election Law

VIENNA — The Hungarian government has announced a shuffling of top government posts and a change in its election system.

Hungary's state-run news agency MTI said Friday that the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has introduced a law stipulating there be two candidates, instead of one, in future parliamentary elections.

Such pluralism is virtually unknown in the Soviet bloc. Candidates would still be under the auspices of the Communist-supervised Patriotic People's Front.

The news agency also said that the committee made several major personnel changes Wednesday.

It said Marysas Szuros, 50, was appointed secretary of the Central Committee, replacing Peter Varkonyi, who became foreign affairs minister. Mr. Varkonyi replaced Frigyes Paja.

Mr. Szuros was ambassador to East Germany from 1975 to 1980 and to the Soviet Union from 1978 to 1982. He became head of the foreign affairs department of the Central Committee in 1982.

Mr. Varkonyi, 52, editor-in-chief of the Communist Party newspaper *Nepszabadsag* since 1980 and secretary of the Central Committee since 1982, was sworn in to his new position in parliament, the news agency said.

Hungarian television reported Saturday that Janos Kadar, the Communist Party chief, has been invited to Moscow by Soviet party and government leaders.

There was no indication that the announcement was related to the political changes.

Mr. Kadar, 82, has been in the Soviet Union for several days. He is expected to return to Hungary on Sunday.

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## British Death Penalty Assailed

Minister for Ulster Sees More Violence and Boost for IRA

LONDON — James Prior, Britain's secretary for Northern Ireland, has declared that a return to capital punishment in Britain would bring violent disorder to Ulster and bring Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

The minister made his statement in an open letter to voters in the Suffolk district Saturday, four days before a crucial debate in the House of Commons on whether to bring back capital punishment. The death penalty was suspended in Britain in 1964 and abolished in 1969.

Mr. Prior said that the chief of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, speaking for his chief officers, contended that the reintroduction of the death penalty would make the task of the police in Northern Ireland substantially more difficult.

Mr. Prior received some support from the Association of Prison Governors (chief wardens) who wrote Home Secretary Leon Brittan that they wanted no execution in their prisons. They said that if Parliament voted for a return of executions, they should be carried out elsewhere.

The association said in a letter that it believed that holding executions in prisons "would make the prison service back toward the Dark Ages." The letter said that members, many of whom individually opposed capital punishment, also considered it incompatible with the aims of imprisonment.

Mr. Prior and the prison governors join the Methodist and Roman Catholic churches in Britain, the Bar Association and leading judges in opposing hanging.

The Church of England is to debate the issue on Tuesday before taking a stand although the spiritual head of the church, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has announced his opposition to hanging.

Executions, Mr. Prior said in his letter, "however well justified, would lead to violent disorder" in Northern Ireland, where the IRA has been waging a guerrilla campaign for nearly 14 years to force the British out of the province and unify Ireland. At least 2,296 persons have lost their lives in sectarian violence in that period.

Mr. Prior said that restoring the death penalty would lead to "even more acts of vengeance, killings and atrocities" against security forces and others.

He said he thought the executions of terrorists in Northern Ireland would inspire, not deter, the IRA and other extremists.

Mr. Prior acknowledged that he had voted in favor of capital punishment in a ballot in the Commons in 1975.

"I recognized within a short time that this was a mistaken and emotional response," he said in the letter, adding that he had quickly returned to his previous conviction against capital punishment.

Last week, the Protestant members of the Northern Ireland Assembly voted 35-11 in favor of a return of hanging. Nineteen Catholics have refused to take their places in the assembly.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, a leading Protestant in Ulster politics, attacked Mr. Prior's position in a statement, saying, "In a province like ours, which is being held to ransom and in danger of being destroyed, the only remedy is to destroy those who want to destroy us."

clined to say whether what Mr. Baughard wrote is true or false. Michel Vauzelle, the spokesman for the Elysée Palace, issued a statement on Friday saying: "The remarks attributed to the president of the republic are solely the responsibility of Mr. Baughard."

Asked Sunday for an elaboration of Mr. Vauzelle's statement, Alain Boublil, an Elysée spokesman, said that Mr. Baughard "certainly met the president."

The president saw Mr. Baughard several times, Mr. Boublil said. But he added that the conversations with the president of the republic, the citations involve only myself and not the chief of state since the quotations were not noted, neither reported literally.

The thrust of the president's comments, as reported by Mr. Baughard, served largely to confirm the direction France's Socialist government has already taken: toward economic austerity, which the Socialists call "rigor," and away from the moderately redistributive policies of their first year in office.

The original policies were designed to boost the economy by increasing mass purchasing power, especially that of the less affluent. The program was premised partly on the assumption of a world economic recovery — a recovery that has only begun to take shape.

But the Socialists, like most governing parties, have been exceedingly reluctant to say that their original strategy was flawed.

In the comments attributed to the president by Mr. Baughard, however, Mr. Mitterrand said: "It was I who imposed rigor on certain of my ministers who didn't want it." The president also said that he had been mistaken in not imposing an austerity program in the spring of 1982, a year before he did so.

Mr. Mitterrand's comments first came to light on Friday, when a small-circulation magazine published an article by Mr. Baughard, a respected economic journalist. Mr. Mitterrand spoke to Mr. Baughard privately at a breakfast after Mr. Baughard had interviewed him on the radio station Europe 1 late last month. Mr. Mitterrand also had other private conversations with the reporter.

Mr. Baughard's article, in the left-Catholic weekly *Temps*, was entitled: "What Mitterrand Did Not Say on Europe 1."

Mr. Mitterrand's office has declined to say whether what Mr. Baughard wrote is true or false.

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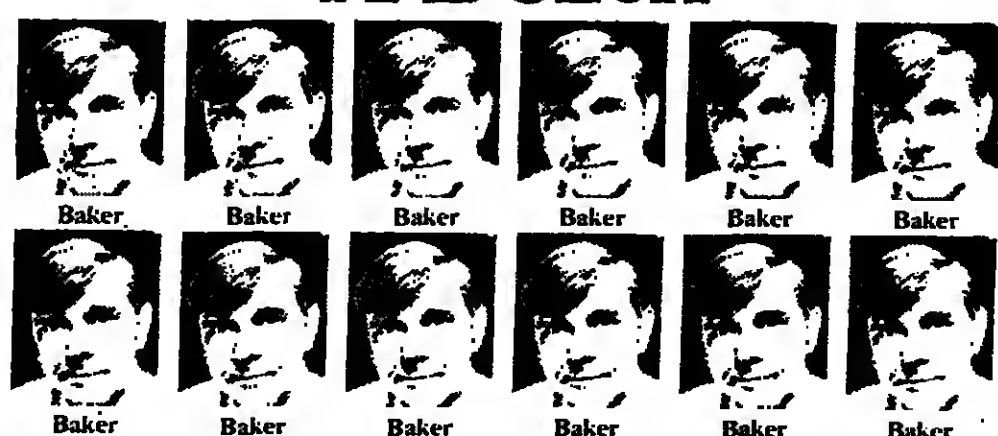
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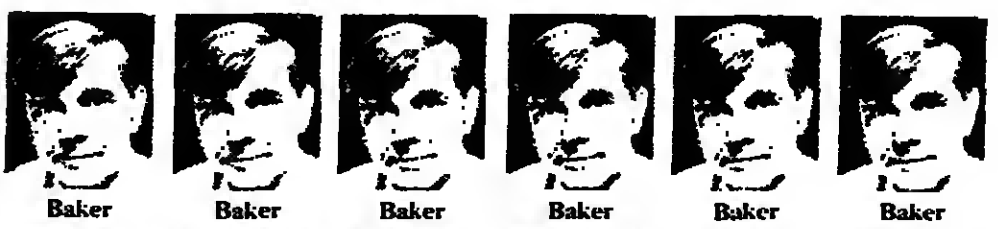
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## A Dozen



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Germany	1,050	1,525	840
Great Britain	1,050	1,525	840
Greece	1,050	1,525	840
Ireland	1,050	1,525	840
Italy	1,050	1,525	840
Luxembourg	1,050	1,525	840



# India May Reprocess Spent Nuclear Fuel

By Sanjoy Hazarika  
New York Times Service

**BOMBAY** — An atomic energy official says spent nuclear fuel at a U.S.-built power plant near here may have to be reprocessed into plutonium because storage space is lacking and the plant needs to be decontaminated.

The official, Homi N. Sethna, the chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission, said in an interview last week that reprocessing of the atomic waste, which comes from enriched uranium supplied by the United States for the Tarapur plant, might have to start by the end of the year.

Plutonium that can be used in

weapons can be extracted from the waste during reprocessing, but Mr. Sethna said the fuel would be used only to power Tarapur's reactors. India exploded a nuclear device in 1974 but has vowed never to make nuclear weapons.

Mr. Sethna said, "We have to decontaminate. If we are to decontaminate, it would mean we would have to reprocess, by the end of the year, I presume." Decontamination could take up to a year.

The United States in 1978 banned the shipment of enriched uranium and spare parts to nations that do not accept full international safeguards against production of nuclear weapons. This ban has hurt

Tarapur, which is said to be suffering from a lack of spare parts. India does not allow international inspection of all its nuclear plants, but it does allow them at Tarapur.

President Jimmy Carter approved the sale of 38 tons of uranium to India in 1980. In an effort to get around difficulties caused by the 1978 law, President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi agreed last year that a third country, France, would supply enriched uranium.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said when he visited India this month that the United States would export reactor components to India if other suppliers could not be found. Officials here said India

was negotiating with West Germany and Italy for spare parts.

The 1963 agreement on Tarapur between India and the United States allows for joint determination of whether nuclear material will be reprocessed. But Indian and U.S. views of the accord differ sharply.

The reprocessing of spent fuel from another atomic power plant, this one at Koda in the state of Rajasthan, began some months ago and is supervised by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The fuel is reprocessed at Tarapur. Atomic energy officials have said that no U.S.-supplied fuel has been reprocessed for Tarapur's use.

## Study Finds Correlation Between Moon, Quakes

By John Wilke  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Scientists have found evidence that ocean tides and the moon's gravitational forces combine to trigger earthquakes in some regions, among them Southern California.

This effect, the scientists say, will next exert its strongest influence in November 1987, creating what the scientists call a high potential for a major earthquake along the San Andreas and related faults in California.

"We're not predicting the date of the next earthquake," cautioned Steven Kilston, an astrophysicist with the Hughes Aircraft Co., "but our study shows there are periods when major earthquakes may be more likely to occur in the region."

The scientists emphasized that earthquakes originate primarily from the release of built-up geologic stress along faults in the Earth's surface, not because of lunar and tidal forces. But Mr. Kilston said that these lunar and tidal forces apparently combine to trigger the release of stresses that do cause quakes.

Mr. Kilston and his co-author, Leon Knopoff, a geophysicist and senior faculty member at UCLA, published their findings in the current edition of the British science journal, Nature.

David Hill, a geophysicist with the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park, California, called the study fascinating. "Scientists have tried to establish these correlations before, with mixed results," he added. "If this study holds up, it looks as if it is going to be very useful for earthquake prediction."

The study discovered statistically significant associations between the occurrence of large earthquakes in a narrow geographical region of Southern California and the phases of the moon's gravitational effects that occur at 12-hour, two-week and 18.6-day intervals. These associations did not appear with

smaller tremors or aftershocks, the researchers found. "A literal extrapolation of our observations," the researchers said, "implies that during a window of a few years wide astride this date [November 1987], at times near full or new moon, and near sunrise or sunset, one might be more likely than otherwise to observe one or more large earthquakes in Southern California."

Most other studies that sought to show tidal and lunar gravitational effects have been unsuccessful. Both Mr. Knopoff and Thomas Heaton, a senior U.S. Geological Survey researcher in Pasadena, California, earlier published research discounting any significant link between phases of the moon and earthquake probability.

While previous studies looked at large numbers of earthquakes throughout the world, the Kilston-Knopoff study published last week was restricted to major earthquakes in a narrow geographical region of California where the San Andreas fault is oriented approximately northwest-southeast. The region extends about 250 miles (400 kilometers) north from the Mexican border between 33 and 36 degrees north latitude.

Mr. Kilston said faults oriented in different directions would not be subject to the effect. He hopes to analyze earthquakes and lunar phases in other areas such as Japan and China, where fault orientations may be similar to those studied in California.

Lynn R. Sykes, a professor at Columbia University, said that the geologic stress caused by the moon's gravitational effects may act as a kind of last straw.

"There've been a lot of quick estimates in the area of lunar correlation," Mr. Sykes added. "But Knopoff is widely recognized as one of the world's foremost experts on the statistical aspects of earthquakes. I would give the report great credence."

Yet many Mexicans, who profess little faith in either the authorities or the press, tend to depend heavily on hearsay for their information. Stories about violent incidents have now worked their way into the normal social commentary about the new government and the devalued currency.

"Everyone suddenly knows someone who has been robbed or attacked," said Enrique Jimenez, a bank teller whose car was recently stolen. "There are plenty of horror stories around. People are getting scared."

Many cases of rape, pickpocketing or robbery, however, apparently go unreported because many Mexicans prefer to avoid contact with the police force, which is widely regarded as corrupt.

The administration of President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado insists that it will continue its drive for "moral renovation" of public life, one of its main campaign promises. But the many general who were appointed to clean up the Mexico City police, Ramon Mota Sanchez, is still faced with an underpaid and understaffed force, an administration official said.

The government has sought to play down press reports about growing crime, arguing that this is more a problem of scaremongers and distorted perception rather than fact.

Just have empty bellies that need to be filled."

Martin Mock, a World Food Program official in Ethiopia, said, "You cannot just close your eyes. If you think, 'Let them die because they are socialists,' then you should say that, or you should do something."

Ethiopia's Marxist line or even its close ties to the Soviet Union, however, are probably not reason enough for U.S. reluctance to assist.

Marxist Mozambique, for example, has a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, but in this fiscal year Maputo has already received 43,500 tons of free food from the United States valued at almost \$10 million.

The Reagan administration is counting on Mozambique's president, Samora Machel, for help in its attempt to negotiate the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia).

Meanwhile, the future of tens of thousands of starving people depends on international aid. Until the next harvest in November, "there is no possibility of improvement in the food situation without international assistance," said Kokebie Asres, head of early warning and planning services in the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

"Warnings were issued in September, October and March, each one a little more frightening," he said. "But as I open my report on responses for the last nine months, I must say it is not very encouraging."

Tuesday: Hundreds of children are already dying of starvation.

## International Bond Prices — Week of July 7

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel: 623 1277; a Division of Financial Credit Sales - First Boston

### RECENT ISSUES

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This illustration depicts the ancient Mauritanian craft of inlaying silver on ebony.



République Islamique de Mauritanie

الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

# MAURITANIA

## The V<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Military Coming to Power in Mauritania

### AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT

**Q.** Briefly, your Excellency, would you comment upon the economic situation in Mauritania over the past 5 years.

**A.** First, before drawing up a balance sheet, we must remember the state our country was in on the eve of 10 July 1978. The economic situation was disastrous, which is an euphemism for saying that the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. Payments had ceased because the banks were empty. A fratricidal and unjust war was gobbling up our meager resources and the assistance we were receiving from friendly countries. The difficult international situation and the climatic problems peculiar to our region completed a sombre picture. Our essential problem was to avoid a worsening situation. We had started upon a process intended to restore peace, and it was within this framework that on 5 August 1979 we signed an agreement in

Algiers which marked the end of this stupid war which set us against our Saharan brothers. On the economic level several important projects were started, once the anarchy which had hindered the exploitation of our resources had been checked. Our economic program is beginning to show noticeable results. Another aspect of our activity consists of preparing our citizens for a truly democratic life; it is within this context that structures for education of the masses have been created, with the objective of making known and explaining the meaning and scope of democracy to our citizens, their stake in it and the constraints resulting from it.

At this stage, I am able to tell you that I am very satisfied with the progress and results of the structures for educating the masses. As to the aspect of your question concerning the accession to power of civilians, I would say to you that the objectives of the pro-

cess which started on 10 July 1978, once peace had been secured and the economic situation had improved, is the establishment of democratic institutions. In relation to this objective, the structures for education of the masses constitute a temporary phase.

**Q.** What is the current situation in the Sahara and the state of relations with your neighbors?

**A.** I would remind you first that the Sahara problem is a problem of decolonisation, and that two fundamental principles arise from this fact: respect for the borders inherited from the colonial era, recognised by the Organisation for African Unity in its Charter, and the right to self-determination. Consequently we believe that any solution which does not take these factors into consideration is doomed to failure. This is why we have supported resolutions of the



Lt. Col. Mohamed Khounza Ould Haidalla  
The President of the Comité Militaire de Salut National, Head of State

United Nations and the OAU relating to this subject, and we have gone to all summit meetings to plead for peace in our sub-region and for understanding between two brotherly peoples, the Saharans and Moroccans. With regard to our relations with Morocco, I would reiterate first that Mauritania

the RASD. Our relations with Morocco have been difficult due, in part, to the Sahara question, but above all because of a policy of expansion from which, with regard to us, the Moroccan Monarchy has never deviated.

**Q.** Your country's economy is still weak, the financial situation is not healthy, but you are trying to rectify this — how are you progressing?

**A.** Mauritania is an underdeveloped country which has just come out of a disastrous war, which was very badly conducted, and is suffering from the repercussions of the world crisis and a drought. We have taken the necessary austerity measures, and are launching various important projects. We are working towards the creation of conditions favourable to industrial development which will make us less dependent on the international market for finished and semi-finished products, as well as enabling us to define ways and means likely to lead to our self-sufficiency in food, and finally to get us used to relying first and foremost on ourselves.

Generally speaking, our economic and financial position compared with that of other countries in the same stage of development as ourselves, and particularly our neighbours who live under the same climatic conditions, clearly shows that our

recovery plan has had satisfactory results.

**Q.** It is said that there is an uneven distribution of wealth in Mauritania, and there are still people in need...

**A.** Since 10 July we have worked towards the establishment of genuine social justice, by undertaking a series of measures intended to further unite the different communities making up our people for the development and well-being of our country. The proceeds from our national wealth, the waste of which has been halted, have been used and will continue to be used in priority sectors such as health, national education, or even in the rural sector with the construction of dams, roads and the drilling of wells. A suitable structure providing the necessary resources has been established to assist us. Through the distribution of food to people living in the areas suffering from the drought, a collective effort of national solidarity in turn supported by structures for education of the masses and all proceeding from our wish for self-reliance has been directed towards our most deprived citizens.

**Q.** What are your relations with France?

**A.** I have had several conversations with French President François Mitterrand since

he came to power. Whether in Paris or here in Nouakchott, we have always emphasised the friendly nature of relations between France and Mauritania. Socialist France has always proven to be a friend of Mauritania, respecting our independence and sovereignty. Cooperation between the countries is equally excellent in other respects.

**Q.** What are the results of the measures taken in 1981 concerning the social sector?

**A.** Firstly I would say that, today, the people of Mauritania are equal on all levels with regard to rights and duties. Schooling is open to all, as well as all positions in the public or private sectors. Application of the measures adopted in 1981 is particularly effective in the rural part of the country, and this is why we have committed ourselves to undertake land reform capable of giving everyone a means of production which up till now has belonged only to our ancient master: the land itself.

**Q.** Tea is vital in the life of Mauritania, but you have forbidden it in offices... why?

**A.** The prohibition of tea is due to the fact that our citizens go to the office to work and provide service.

This reportage has been prepared for the International Herald Tribune by M. Fathi Mahouachi, our Délégué Générale for francophone Africa



**SNIM S.E.M.**  
SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE INDUSTRIELLE ET MINIERE

### IRON ORE — the Backbone of the Economy

The 'motor' driving the industrial development of Mauritania

by Robert Bibra

The Iron Ore industry is controlled by SNIM S.E.M., a company that sprang from a government parastatal. SNIM was formed in July 1972 as a wholly owned government corporation to develop the rich ores of Kédia, but when it was seen that Kédia resources would be quickly exhausted partners were looked for to back the GUELBS project with its almost infinite tonnage of iron ore, but needing half a billion dollars funding in its initial phase. In July 1972 SNIM S.E.M. was formed; 71% of the shares were still held by the government but the remaining 29% was sold off to the private sector. The working capital was set at over 9 billion ouguiyas (53.95 ouguiyas to the US\$). Source: *The Wall Street Journal* 1st July, and 5 foreigners were admitted to the controlling Conseil d'Administration consisting of 12 members. The Minister of Mines and Energy, Mejjor Athie Hamath, is the overall boss, and he has reporting to him the President of SNIM S.E.M., Mr. Mohd. Salem Ould Lekhal. Between them and the General Manager, Mr. Babé Ould Sidi Abdallah, they brought into the syndicate twelve organisations — mostly Arab — to launch/fund the Guelbs project.

Amounts noted (in millions of \$):  
\$20 million — Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development  
\$35 million — Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development  
\$12 million — Banque Africaine de Développement (African Development Bank)  
\$30 million — Banque Européenne d'Investissements  
\$60 million — World Bank  
\$50 million — Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France)  
\$50 million — Banque Française de Commerce Extérieur  
\$50 million — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
\$45 million — Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development  
\$5 million — OPEC Special Fund



Training course at C.A.R.M. in Nouakchott.

\$16 million — Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (Japan).  
\$336 million in all for a project estimated at \$500 million. SNIM shareholders have also contributed in providing backing for the \$500 million allocated to the first phase. The project is proceeding to schedule; 37 contracts have already been signed. The first

orders were placed December 1st 1979 and SNIM S.E.M. is on schedule for the first Guelb production start-up in one year's time — i.e., July 1984, the culmination of a project that was first discussed as far back as 1967.

SNIM S.E.M. inherited significant assets from SNIM:

- a 400 mile railway line for Nouadhibou (Port Etienne) to Zouérate, alongside the Kédia mines;
- a deep water 'minerals' port, now being further developed for larger ships by dredging (kindness of the Chinese);
- mining towns like F'denk and Zouérate;
- a trained mining work force and workshops;
- peace with the Polisario guerrillas who had been disrupting the rail service to Nouadhibou: the end of Mauritania-Polisario hostilities, in ex-Spanish Sahara (Rio de Oro), known as Western Sahara and presently occupied by Morocco. This was very important as the railway line follows along Western Sahara's southern end eastern frontiers.



The Guelb-el-Ghazal

**GUELBS** — Here is a picture of a black topped quartzite hill, a 'GUELBS'. These hills can be over 580 meters tall and are composed of 35% to 42% iron-magnetic quartzites, at least one and a half thousand million tons in the Tinie area (West and East), stretching out in the desert to the north-east of Zouérate. The first of these hills of iron ore-bearing rock — and consequently resistant to erosion — to be brought into production will be EL RHEIN (580 meters). The rate of production between start-up and July 1984 will rise to 6 million tonnes (MT) a year. By 1991 the rate will be 15 million tonnes, all by open cast mining, i.e. slicing away at the hill (GUELBS), 12 MT from EL RHEIN and 3 MT from the second Guelb to be brought into production, OUM ARWAGEN. The guelb iron ore-bearing rock will receive its first treatment before being sent to Nouadhibou — 88 million tonnes of guelb rock has to be dug out of the hills to give the desired 15 million tonnes of iron ore concentrates for despatch to Nouadhibou for export. The Eastern guelbs were chosen because of their coarser crystallization, huge workable reserves, relatively high iron content,

ease of treatment and proximity to the existing railhead. The first two guelbs selected will give at least 12 million tonnes per annum for export for the next 20 years. American and European tests in the mid-Seventies showed that GUELBS ore is good. The Zouérate pilot plant supplied samples of guelb concentrates to France, Belgium, the UK, Spain, West Germany and Japan with excellent results.

GUELBS iron ore shipped from Nouadhibou should secure the same prices as KEDIA iron ore — \$18.82 a tonne in 1982. Now that the USA, Japan and West Europe seem to be pulling out of recession, demand and price should move ahead too. KEDIA ore was always profitable for SNIM/SNIM S.E.M.; even in 1982 when sales slipped to 7.85 million tonnes, SNIM S.E.M. made a handsome profit — nearly double 1980's \$10 million when 8.7 million tonnes (MT) were shipped (see the *Export of Ore* chart). Austerity measures, taken in time, saved SNIM S.E.M. from going into loss in 1982, although sales per month dipped below 300,000 tonnes in one month, and capacity for 1982 exceeded 13 MT. GUELBS iron ore will come on sale by July 1984 and should reach 14 to 15 MT by 1990, when KEDIA iron ore production will be phased out.

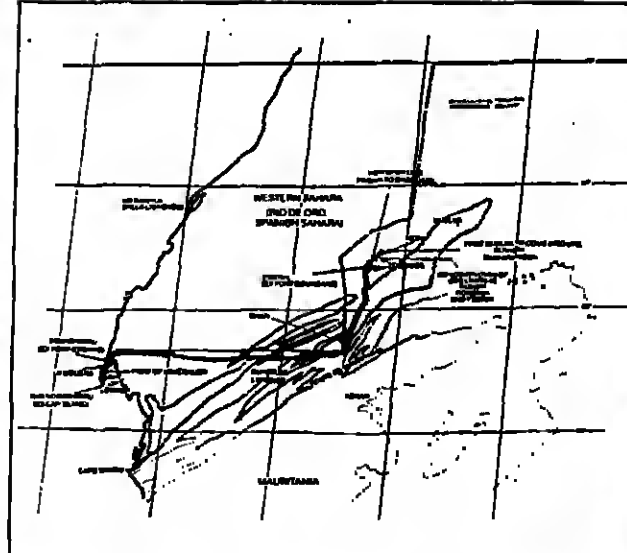
Exports of Mauritanian Iron Ore	
1977	8.4 MT
1978	6.5 MT
1979	9.3 MT
1980	8.7 MT
1981	8.9 MT
1982	7.6 MT

**The RAILWAY** — The 'Port Minéralier' and the 400 mile railway line were built to export the rich iron ores of Kédia d'Ijil (64% iron-bearing rock), now a spur line 40 kilometers long is all that is needed to reach the El Rhein and Oum Arwagen GUELBS. Obviously this spur line will be extended into the desert as other GUELBS are brought into production — presently it runs from F'denk north-east to El Rhein.

From the Nouadhibou peninsula the railway line runs due east and passes to the north of the Dunes of AKCHAR in the Adrar until reaching the old 'Route de Mauritanie' at Choum Cherchik. Here the line turns north-north-east to follow the Route de Mauritanie camel track from Char to F'denk (ex Fort Gouraud). Here the track heads off eastwards again to the railroad at Zouérate — 400 miles from Nouadhibou and alongside the Kédia deposits.

**The PORT** — Nouadhibou (ex Port Etienne) is built on the peninsula that used to be called Cap Blanc and is now RAS NOUADHIBOU. When Mauritania signed a peace treaty with the Polisario in Algeria, it gave up the area of Western Sahara (Rio de Oro) it had occupied excepting La Guàra. This small fishing port is on the Atlantic side of the peninsula, whilst the Port Minéralier is directly opposite on the eastern facing into the Baie du Levrier. La Guàra effectively guards the Port Minéralier, but Mauritania will give it up when peace is restored in this area.

The headquarters of SNIM S.E.M. is in Nouadhibou, and it is a stronger company now than before the world recession and the disrupting Polisario raids on the railway line — more indigenous (80% of wages/salaries are paid to Mauritania) — the ex-pat complement has been cut to the bone without concomitant loss of efficiency, tougher, more market orientated, the 8,000 SNIM S.E.M. employees are directed at IRON ORE and its export, but indigenous steel production is also growing. The iron furnace and rolling mill at Nouadhibou are saving imports and creating a



useful export income from steel reinforcing rods sold particularly to Senegal (CAO duty free) and to Mali and Ivory Coast. The amount of shipping in the harbor has declined — worldwide recession, fewer and lighter cars, fewer buildings, reduced stocks — but is still considerable: 125 ships loaded iron ore concentrates at Nouadhibou in 1978, whilst today probably 8 ships load iron ore a month. Remember though that these ships are bigger, after the Chinese dredging activity, and the overall tonnage is bigger too.

SNIM S.E.M. has been relieved of the embarrassments of the Akjoujt copper mine debts (SOMINA), but still keeps its interest in copper, gypsum, explosives and oil products production. The Phosphates of Bofal in southern Mauritania — 130 million tonnes — are ready for development and BRGM (Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières) of France is making a study.

**LOANS** — Mauritania started repayments on its GUELBS loans in April last year, but repayments do not become onerous before GUELBS ore production should have reached 15 MT per annum in 1991. Repayments then should run at \$50 million a year. The revival in the world industrial economy is coming at just the right time for Mauritania, and the GUELBS funding should not have to be rescheduled. There is already the capacity to jump sales back to over 9 MT per annum although projections do not envisage this overseas sale figure before 1990.

**Major customers** — France, Italy, Belgium and the UK are Mauritania's major customers for iron ore:

	1978		1979
France	2.20 MT		3.09 MT
Italy	1.45 MT		1.44 MT
UK	.88 MT		1.21 MT
Belgium	.51 MT		

Courtesy of the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce, there is further information about the companies actually working on the GUELBS project. SOCOMINE of France has been in on the project from its inception. Work includes installing equipment for open-cast mining, building a road from the mining town of Zouérate to El Rhein and a railway from El Rhein to F'denk where it will link with the existing Zouérate-Nouadhibou line, installing telecommunications, water and electricity supply and building about 500 houses.

**Contracts have so far been awarded to three French firms** — Entreprise Dodin, Dragon and Five-Cail Babcock — for the railway, road and crushing mills. GMT of Italy will install power supply for the ore enrichment plant.

A feature of the El Rhein GUELBS development will be the 23 huge 100m ton capacity trucks that will carry the iron ore to the new spur railhead close by. This new rail spur will be equipped with 6 new locomotives each of 3,300 HP and 264 new mineral wagons with a further 11 equipped for transport of liquids.



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## Fishing — the Traditional Way . . .



Arrival of the fishermen



Unloading the fish



... and the women divide the catch ...



... sell the produce on the spot ...

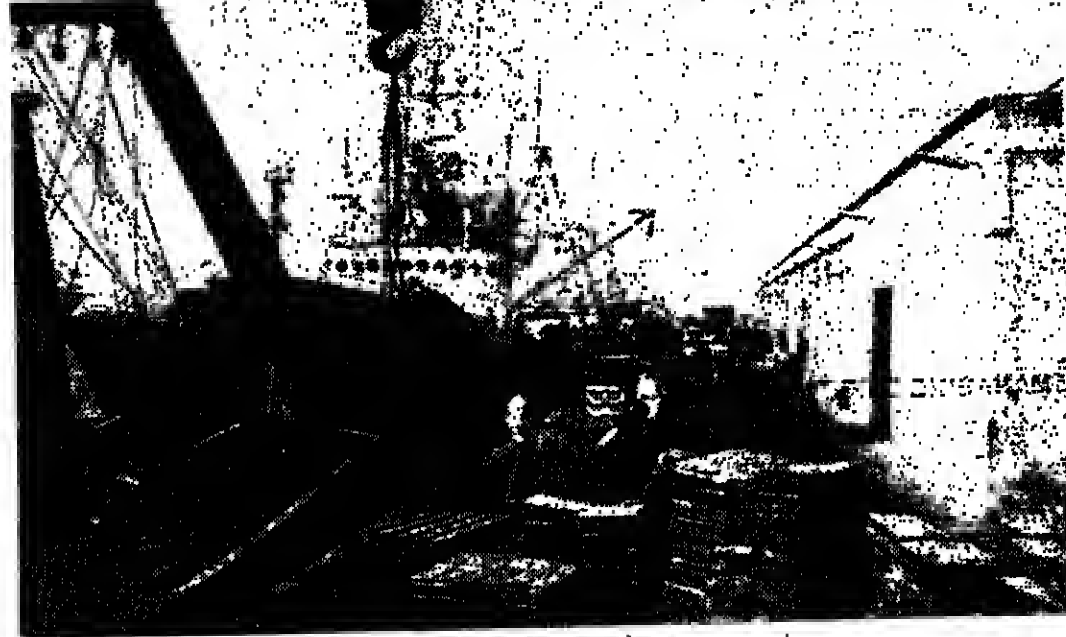


... and the 'restaurant' is just near by ...

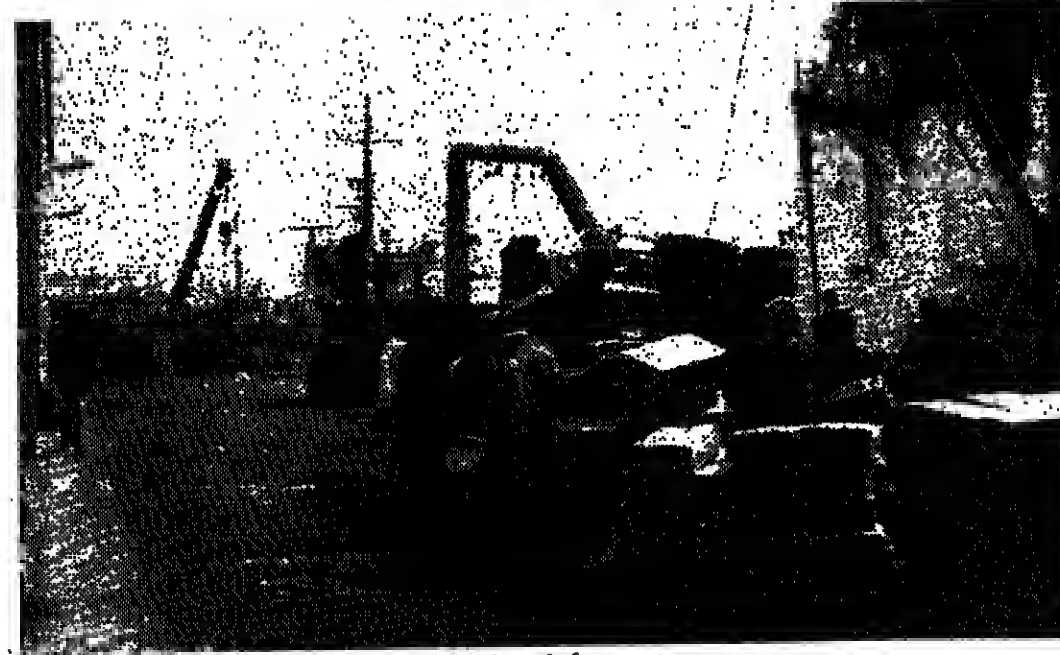
## ... and the Modern Way



A factory ship arriving in the Port of Nouadhibou



Unloading packaged produce



Produce is ready for export

### MATEMA - SA

Boulevard Maritime

Boite Postale 248

Tél. 22-16

Nouadhibou

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  - fitting and maintenance.
  - supervision of new construction and repairs.
- II. Research in technical and/or economic projects concerning the maritime, harbor and river-borne industries.
- III. Expertise in ships and maritime installations.
- IV. Expertise in dealing with maritime and harbor damage and accidents.
- V. Agent for maritime insurance.

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**Mr. Mohamed Salem Ould Sidha - President of FIAP (Fédération des Industries d'Armement et de Pêches) Federation of Industries for Shipping & Fisheries**

In 1979 the CMSN decided upon a new fishing policy based mainly on the exploitation of available resources while preserving them, as well as the creation of a semi-industrial and industrial shipping business and the development of means of supervision. Within this framework the national management is calling upon all friendly countries to participate in Mauritania's efforts with a view to developing this sector.

**Balance Sheet**

October 1979-January 1983: In 3 years and 3 months the situation is as follows:

From a base of a Mauritanian fleet of three ice-trawlers, they now have 30 ice-trawlers and 57 freezer boats; that is to say, the objective of the formation of a national shipping industry has been realised in part and we are continuing to develop it. With regard to industrialisation, in 1979 there were 3 land-based companies: Sofrima, Mafco and Imapac. Of these 3, only Sofrima is still operating. There are a number of achievements today, including the cold-storage facilities of Sipeco (Industrial Fishing and Marketing Company), MSP (Mauritanian-Scandinavian Fishing Company), Comacop (Mauritanian-Korean Fishing Company), Simar (Mauritanian-Rumanian Industrial Company), Sali-maurem (Arab Mauritanian-Libyan Company), and finally, a cold-storage worksite is being constructed by the Government and has a capacity of 4,500 tons. There is a firm order for 17 ice-trawlers being constructed in France. We can say, therefore, that this addition



Mohamed Salem Ould Sidha, President of FIAP

constitutes a major success for the new fishing policy. Within this same context other measures have been taken: the obligation to land all catches made in the exclusive economic area of Mauritania, and to carry out marketing from Mauritania.

Our concern now is to develop the above mentioned achievements by creating the necessary infrastructure. There is also the satellite telecommunications project which will be a major support for this policy, as well as projects for the building of a naval repair yard designed to facilitate the navigation of vessels under competitive

conditions compared with neighboring ports. Therefore all these efforts, supported by the whole Administration, and particularly by the Mauritanian banking system, have been carried out in a very short period of time.

**Objectives**

All this involves the strengthening and developing of our achievements, the building of the necessary infrastructures and developing an industrial policy for the sector, while at the same time reinforcing and developing the Mauritanian traditional fishing industry. It will also involve the creation of genuine processing industries giving the entire operation greater added value.

**Foreign Reaction**

This decision, as it has been taken, is first of all a matter of sovereignty. It is not directed against anyone; its concern is to nationally exploit the country's maritime resources, in its own interest. The Authorities take full responsibility for this decision, as well as for maintaining the rights of the sea which, while recognising the exclusive economic zones of the coastal States, requires rational exploitation of resources on the part of these States. What is involved here is the interest of foreign ship-owners who may not find the conditions proposed by Mauritania very convenient. What is also involved is their refusal to comply, the reasons for which are not our responsibility. We are always open to any form of cooperation in the mutual interest of the parties concerned. Mauritania has always called for any form of cooperation which respects our new fishing policy and which serves our mutual interests — any other allegation with regard to Mauritania has no basis in fact.

**Relations with ECOWAS and CEAO**

Our action is based on contracts and trade within the context of all African countries — we are working towards the objectives defined by the organisations of ECOWAS and CEAO, to wit, a strengthening of trade. We are working with our opposite numbers to create a framework for the harmonisation of policies for the exploitation of our maritime resources to the benefit of the peoples of the region. With regard to our relations with international bodies, FIAP (la Fédération des Industries d'Armement et de Pêche — The Federation of Shipping and Fisheries) plans to organise a seminar with CCI (Centre de Commerce Internationale) Center for International Commerce for the leaders of CEAO to promote the export of sea products from Mauritania this year.

We have very good relations with, and are members of the Arab Union for Fish Products whose headquarters are in Baghdad (Iraq), which was created in 1976. This year Mr. Mohammed Salem Ould Sidha, representing Mauritania, takes the chair, and will hold it for 4 years. Its role is to mobilise all the energies of the Arabs for a rational exploitation of Arab resources, strengthen trade, develop Arab investments in this sector, create

fishing companies, carry out studies on resources in the Arab world (the Union has already set up an Arab Fishing Company whose offices are in Jeddah). Moreover we have a study under way for the establishment of a factory to manufacture netting, and another study for the opening of an Arab office to market sea products. Finally sectorial studies are being made on the resources of the different Arab countries.

**Finance**

CURRENCY: the ouguiya (UM) 53.95 ouguiya to the US\$ (guide-line rate. Source: The Wall Street Journal, July 1st, 1983).

This new currency was introduced on 29th June 1973, separated from the franc zone and non-convertible. The ouguiya is divided into 5 khoums, the value of which has been fixed at 0.016 gr of refined gold, that is, 5F CFA (until the devaluation of the French franc). Exchange control applies to all countries, including those in the franc zone.



Port of Nouadhibou — top right, the "freezing plants" and warehouses of SOFRIMA

**BANKS:** La Banque Mauritanienne pour le Développement et le Commerce (BMDC) the Mauritanian Development and Trade Bank, established in 1974. Capital: 80 million UM (including the State 59%, the Société Tunisienne de Banque 20%).

— La Société Mauritanienne de Banque (SMB) — The Mauritanian Banking Corp. Capital: 100 million UM (the State 55%, Société Générale 27.50%).

— La Banque Internationale pour la Mauritanie (BIMA) — The International Bank for Mauritania, established 1974. Capital 150 million UM. (State: 70%).

— La Banque Arabe Libyenne Mauritanienne pour le Commerce Extérieur et le Développement (BALM) — (Mauritanian Arab Libyan Bank for Foreign Trade and Development). Capital: 200 million UM (State: 51%, Libya: 49%).

— La Banque Arabe Africaine en Mauritanie (BAAM) — The Arab African Bank in Mauritania, established 1974. Capital 150 million UM (the State: 51%, Arab Bank of Cairo 49%).

الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية  
République Islamique de Mauritanie



شركة المثلجات الموريتانية

**SOCIÉTÉ DES FRIGORIFIQUES DE MAURITANIE**

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME AU CAPITAL DE 16.000.000 OUGUIYA  
R.C. NOUADHIBOU - 43

NOUADHIBOU - (R. I. DE MAURITANIE)  
BOITE POSTALE 34

21-70  
21-71  
21-81

TELEX 423 "SOFRIMA"  
ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE:  
SOFRIMA NOUADHIBOU

صو فرما

ص ب ٣٤  
تلكس صو فرما ٤٢٣

ال عنوان التلغرافي:  
صو فرما انواذيبو

**MANAGING DIRECTOR**

M. Mohamed Salem O/Sidha

**SOFRIMA COMPANY ACTIVITIES**

A joint-stock company with registered capital of 16,000,000 UM — of which the State of Mauritania is one of the principal shareholders — the "Société des Frigorifiques de Mauritanie" was incorporated in 1968 to operate the publicly-owned refrigerated installations under concession. These installations which are located on the "Jadial" fishing wharf at Nouadhibou, comprise the following:

- a building 85 m. long by 80 m. wide;
- six tunnels for freezing to -45°C, with a capacity of 50 t/c;
- four cold stores at -25°C, with a total capacity of 4,000 cu. m., for frozen fish;
- a cold store at -25°C with a capacity of 480 cu. m. for foods;
- a cold store at 0°C with a capacity of 450 cu. m. for fresh foods;
- an ice-making plant producing 80 t/d of ice blocks and 24 t/d of crushed ice;

- a cold store for ice, with a capacity of 800 cu. m.;
- a fish-offloading hanger of 772 sq. m.;
- administrative and service buildings;
- the acquisition of a fleet of 4 ice trawlers 32-38 m. long and of 10 ice trawlers 15 m. long;
- the manning and operation of ice trawlers;
- the processing and freezing of fish of all kinds;
- the manufacture and sale of ice to ship operators and the public;
- the storage of all kinds of product;
- the marketing of fish: sales to Japan (squid, cuttlefish and octopus only), to Europe and other African countries for all other products;
- Projects under study:
  - the development of ship-ping operations,
  - increasing the company's capacity for freezing, storing and ice manufacture,
  - diversifying production.



M. Mohamed El Moktar Ould Zamel, Minister of Information and Telecommunications

**Telecommunications System in Mauritania**

The telecommunications infrastructure in Mauritania, both internally and externally, is very poor, and this situation could be extremely damaging for the country. It is certainly unthinkable that the regions should remain isolated from one another, and that the country should not be part of the larger international communications network.

The most important objective set by the Department of Information and Telecommunications is to carry out a telecommunications program which will consist of the following:

- A Type A ground station as well as a transfer center will be constructed in Nouakchott. The station will be connected to the international telecommunications satellite system, 'Intelsat'. Thus Mauritania will be linked to the entire world by direct-line telephone, telex, broadcast radio and television. The financing for this project has already been acquired, technical studies have been carried out, and at present contracts are being signed and work is about to begin.
- Three Type B domestic ground stations will be set up in Nouakchott, Nouadhibou and Zouerate, financed by Algeria and FAOE (la Fédération Africaine des Organismes d'Ingénieurs — the Federation of African Organizations of Engineers). This project will link Mauritania to the Arab telecommunications system, 'Arabsat', and Mauritanian economic centers will be connected to each other and the world.
- A network of intercommunications using wireless beams will be set up in the south and south-east of the country. This will connect Nouakchott to Selibaby via Boutlimit, Aleg, Boghé and Kaédi. Equally another wireless beam will link Selibaby and Kiffa. Financing for most of this project has already been acquired, and Mauritania is actively seeking the remaining funds.
- This year communications with Senegal will be automated, those with France will be improved and a line to Spain will be opened.

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B.P. 219 — Tél. 520-61 — 511-56 Tlx 564 BADEC MNT

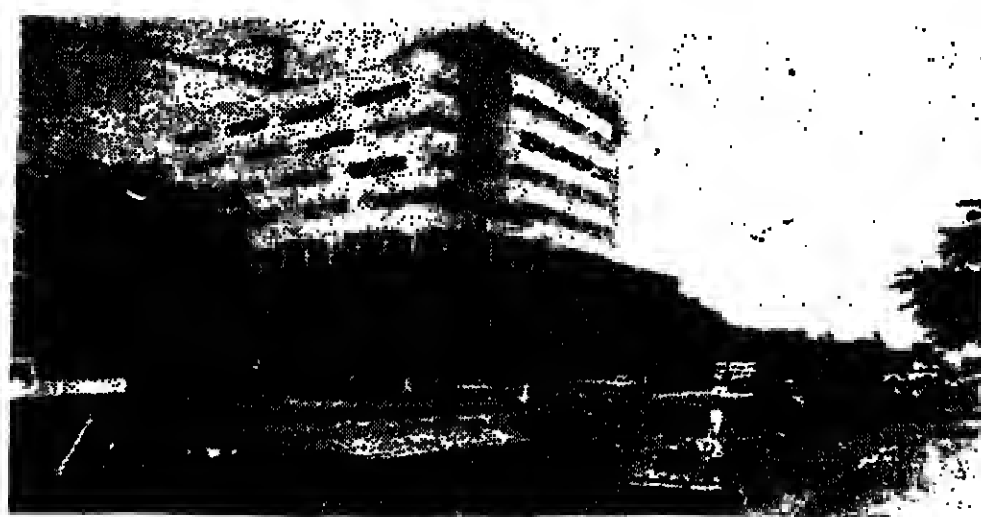
**BANQUE ARABE AFRICAINE EN MAURITANIE**

S.A. au Capital de 150 millions UM  
L.M.B. N° 6



**BAAM**

S.A. au capital de 150 millions d'ouguiya  
SERVING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAURITANIAN ECONOMY



**CAPITAL:**

Fully subscribed and paid-up with 51% held by the Banque Centrale de Mauritanie and 45% by the Banque Arabe Africaine au Caire

**OBJECTIVES:**

To play an active role in the promotion and development of the Mauritanian economy

**SERVICES:**

- Expert management of deposits
- Loans on favourable and flexible terms
- Prompt service in import-export business and transfers
- Network of international correspondents

— ★ —  
Siège Social:  
rue A. A. Konate  
NOUAKCHOTT  
B.P. 622

Télégraphe: BAAM Téléc: 543 MTN  
Tél: 528 26 (lignes groupées)

— ★ —  
Agence:  
avenue Médian  
NOUADHIBOU  
B.P. 458  
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# MAURITANIA ON ROAD TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY

## Emphasis on development of the rural sector

Through his legendary calm and wisdom, his royal, proud and imposing bearing, President Khouna Haidallah recalls one of those fierce warriors of the desert. He extricated Mauritania from the war in the Sahara and, with his team, was able to found and augment the members of the CMSN ("Comité Militaire pour le Salut National" — "Military Committee for National Safety"), a plan for economic recovery which

permitted a reform of public finances and a reduction of his country's budget deficit by almost half. The Mauritanian economy was based on mining resources which represent around 80% of its export sales. The economic recovery plan fixed as its priority the development of the rural sector, fishing, small and medium enterprises, and has also planned a rescheduling of the foreign debt, the percentage of which in relation to

exports has been stabilised at the present time at around 33%. In spite of a deterioration of the trade balance, the balancing of accounts has recovered as a result of monetary capital contributions and transfers without involving other parties. A plan for financial recovery was established a few years ago with technical assistance from France. Mauritania, which benefits from very large foreign aid coming from the Arab countries and the OPEC countries, appears to be committed to the road of economic recovery and its policy of reform should restore confidence to investors.

### Agriculture

The arid nature of the soil and climatic conditions

BRGM) in a search for copper in the region of Diagui, and phosphates in the regions of Aleg, Boghe and Kaedi. In 1978 SNIM became a mixed economy company with a capital of more than 9 billion UM (ouguiya), of which the State is the majority holder with 51%. SNIM's present objective is to make operational a new iron mine in "Guelbs Rhein" which will replace present workings which are almost exhausted. Reserves are estimated at more than 2 billion tons of ore with a 37 to 40% content. The putting into operation of the small d'Azuazile deposits (10 million tons) and Seyela (8 million tons) is part of the Guelbs project. Cumulative production should reach 14 million tons.

Agic consortium has carried out tests. A modern refinery with a capacity of 1 million tons/year of refined oil has been built in Nouadhibou and is in the testing stage at the present time.

### Foreign Trade

The economic crisis which has affected earnings from exports of iron ore, as well as the rise in costs of imports, have hit the trade balance very hard. For years the trade balance has been recording an increasing deficit. Iron exports, which have fallen in tonnage and value because of the world crisis in the iron and steel industry are in the process of recovering, and recorded a net increase in 1982 as well as at the beginning of this year.

tries Corporation) are being examined:

- the creation of a copper complex in Nouakchott (capacity — 30,000 tons a year), a refinery for precious metals and a production unit for sulphuric acid,
- the creation of an iron and steel complex in Nouadhibou (capacity — 2 million tons) for ore-based pellets coming from the Guelbs in the Zouerate region.

Mauritania has enormous reserves of fish, and below is information on present exploitation of this sector:

- Pelagic fish (surface fish): 700 to 800 thousand tons (Information representing stock of which withdrawals are allowable).
- Demersal fish (benthic or bottom-dwelling — Cephalopoda) — 150,000 to 180,000 tons.
- Specialised fish (tuna, lobsters, shrimp, etc.): 150,000 tons.

Total production is close to 1 million tons a year. Fishing licences have been withdrawn from bottom-dwelling fish. Previously foreign boats came to fish and went off again without any control; now, following a decision of the CMSN in 1979 (the 2nd phase), all products must be unloaded and marketed from Mauritanian ports. The problem of monitoring waters still remains, and we must find adequate means to improve the situation. In order to avoid competition between nationals and regular sea farmers, licences may again be issued only for specialised fish and pelagic fish. At the present time we have a storage capacity of 8,000 tons, but in August 1983 this capacity will have reached 22,000 tons (several companies are installing cold-storage complexes). With regard to our equipment, we have 57 refrigerator boats belonging to Mauritians for bottom fishing, and around twenty ice vessels, without counting traditional fishing as well. Up to now there have only been contracts between State companies or private companies. The sector is not closed to foreigners. We open our doors to brotherly and friendly countries; we would like our friends who provide the funds to come



President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidallah

and invest in this sector, and we give them full guarantees of profit, security and repatriation of their profits.

— We are in discussion with the EEC for an agreement over fishing. (All European ship-owners may operate in Mauritanian waters).

— We have contracts with Japan, South Korea, East Europe, Rumania and soon Yugoslavia and Sweden, and are in the process of preparing a long-term strategy for management of this sector, on which Mauritania bases great hope for its development.

## Mauritano-Scandinave de Pêches S.A.



### NOUADHIBOU

B.P. 272  
Tél: 2020  
Tél: 2126  
Tél: 445  
Domicile D.G.: 2362  
Domicile D.G.A.: 2252

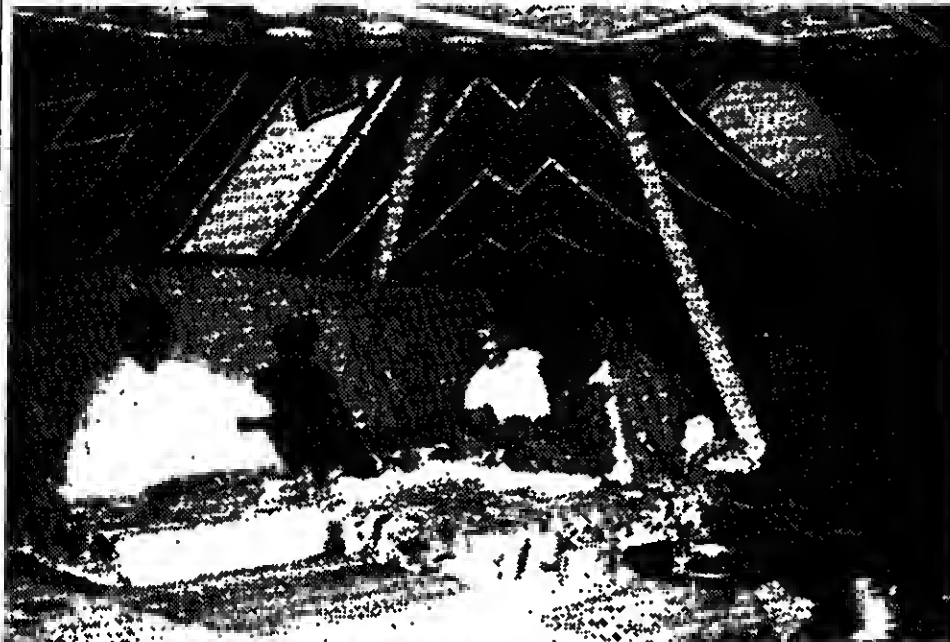
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Avenue Général de Gaulle  
Lot 11, No. 2  
B.P. 239  
Tél: 52818  
Tél: 818  
Domicile Représentant: 52852

The Mauri-Scandinavian Fishing Corporation is a limited Mauritanian company specializing in:

- Fishing
- freezing
- marketing of all produce from the sea
- octopus
- sole
- sardines and sardinelles
- dogfish
- mackerel, etc.

Given the high quality of its products, MSP has managed to penetrate European, French and Japanese markets.



How the traditional tent is cherished in the life of the Mauritians, and how they are jealous to keep their originality and customs!

constitute a serious handicap for the development of agriculture: 92% of the land is in fact sandy and permeable, or shingly and sterile. Cultivated areas are of the order of 210,000 hectares, 110,000 ha. of which are in the eastern part of the country, 40,000 ha. of dieri (river crops) and 60,000 ha. of walo (subsistence crops). The Government has established development of the agricultural sector as a priority objective, which up to now had been neglected, and the country is suffering from a chronic food deficit, aggravated by years of drought.

### Mines

SNIM (Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière — The National Industrial and Mining Corporation), established in 1972, is responsible for the search for and processing of mining resources. Its department of geologists and technicians is cooperating with various partners (including the

SNIM is also exploiting the gypsum reserves of Sebka de N'Drahancha (estimated reserves of 4 billion tons, with an ore of more than 90% of calcium sulphate hydrate). Other mining resources exist in Mauritania, such as: Sea Salt, where studies are under way with a view to exploitation of the salt marshes located south of Nouakchott (extraction capacity estimated at 20,000 tons per annum). Phosphate deposits of which have been explored in the Aleg-Kaedi region by a consortium including SNIM (50%), BRGM (25%) and the Rumanian company Geomin (25%). Oil, the search for oil, which began in 1960, has covered three different basins: the Atlantic basin (11 borings, 8 of which have proved positive); the Tindouf and Taoudeni basin (2 borings, of which one suggests gas; in the open sea at Nouadhibou, where the Hispanoil-Petroleum-Esso-

### Industry

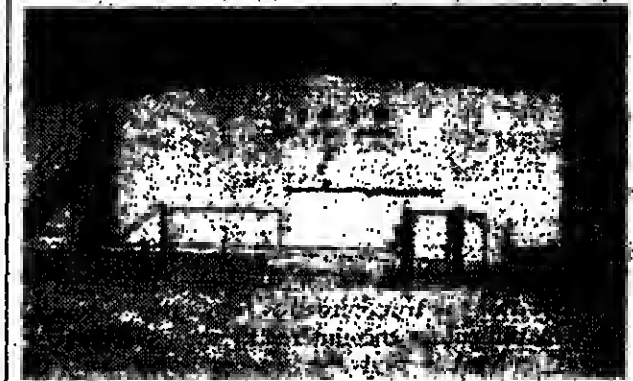
There are few processing industries in Mauritania, and the Government is trying to encourage and develop the fishing industry. A new investment code was promulgated in 1979 and the right of transfer of capital and earnings is guaranteed to foreign investors. Two projects of SAMIA (Mauritano-Kowénienn-Arab Metallurgical Indus-



M. Mohamed Ould Sidi Ali, Minister of Fisheries



SOCIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE MAURITANO-ROUMAINE



The freezing plant at Nouadhibou

## MAURITANO-ROUMAINE DE PÊCHES

Authorized Capital: US\$4,000,000  
Fully subscribed

Established in 1981

- ★ Inshore fishing in Mauritanian waters with boats leased from Roumania.
- ★ Freezing plant at Nouadhibou — which can treat 45-60 tonnes of demersal fish — with a storage capacity of 1500 tonnes.
- ★ All aspects of fishing, the marketing of all species of fish and investment in all sectors of the fishing industry.

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Société Anonyme au Capital de 150.000.000

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الرجل التجاري: ١١٠/٧٤  
مستودع البريد: ١١٠  
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## A GENERAL REVIEW OF MAURITANIAN PUBLIC FINANCE

Mauritanian public finance, in common with other countries of former French-speaking Africa, is based on the Decree of 30 December 1912 concerning financial regulations for the colonies, updated in 1953.

On tax matters, Resolution No. 6 of 23 December 1957 constitutes the source and basis of Mauritanian Tax Law, which is similar to that existing in France before the big 1948 reform.

In particular, this tax system includes the old French direct taxes commonly called the "four old ones": movable property tax, land, professional and licence taxes.

To this was added a capitation tax (the minimum tax), a sort of lump-sum tax on income which, therefore, did not take account of the tax-paying ability of taxpayers. Finally, so-called "modern" taxes linked to trade and industrial activities starting in the country were instituted. Besides "port" charges (import and export), turnover tax and other specific or "ad valorem" taxes.

As a result, tax on industrial and commercial profits (BIC in French) and other so-called scheduled taxes (relating to a given category of income) as well as general income tax were in turn created.

This system has been gradually amended to take account of the country's development and the leading role which has devolved on taxation, not only for the financing of public expenditure but also for economic development and social justice.

The present tax system is characterised by increasing coherence, in spite of the continued imbalance between direct and indirect taxes, to the benefit of the latter.

The majority of the old taxes were eliminated or redistributed. Scheduled taxes (5 in number) are still in force, but their rates, having reached record figures in 1977, are tending to decrease from year to year.

General income tax of the English "income tax" kind, the progressive nature of which has just been improved by the new tax code, is now only directed to those who have big incomes, since the majority of average incomes are less than the amount provided as basic personal allowance, due to the application of the system of "tax relief in respect of dependents".

The tax burden still remains very high, however, particularly for salaried workers who have no means of avoiding tax (declared by a third party and withheld at source).

The theoretical tax burden is, in fact, 33% in relation to GDP. But the true burden is below this, because of the many difficulties encountered by the issuing and collecting authorities and the disorganisation of economic operators which stands in the way of receiving reliable statements of account and income.

In the face of this situation, the public authorities, moved by a concern for strictness of management and strict financial orthodoxy, have adopted measures since 1978 to reorganise the position of public financing, both at the level of receipts and of expenditures.

An economic and financial stabilisation plan was prepared for this purpose with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.). Its three main points are:

- Reduction of the budgetary deficit
- Reduction of the balance of payments deficit
- Strict selection of investment projects with priority for productive sectors.

### I. Reduction of the Budgetary Deficit

With regard to expenses: The thrust has been toward cuts in appropriations and respect for them once they are carried out.

For 1983, appropriations have not only been determined by a renewal of last year's figures, but above all after the elimination of expenditure which is not strictly necessary. The only increases made relate to planned staff training and debt servicing.

The cause of this increase, which is, moreover, 5% down in comparison to the 1982 budget, has not been linked to present management, but constitutes one of the consequences of the heavy burden of the inheritance from past management.

Such a result confirms the extent of the austerity effort being made when we realise that, up to 1978, the rate of increase of expenditure was between 15 and 20% each year.

This austerity policy will not only be maintained but will be more strongly applied by better allocation of resources and effective management of financial systems.

This policy has already permitted a restoration of a positive savings level since 1981 (around 3%) and a 50% reduction in the budgetary deficit since 1978.

With regard to receipts: Many steps have been taken, but the results are less than forecast.

The main task at present of the Finance Department is to provide the management of taxable income and tax



Water is hard to find in Mauritania, and the authorities are making admirable efforts to improve the situation.

collection in order to permit the State to achieve its objectives for a budgetary balance in 1990.

In 1982 a new general tax code was promulgated, as well as a new customs tariff.

The year 1983 will see the application of measures directed towards an improved assessment of taxable income and towards providing better collection of the same by strengthening the tax services and reactivating the activities of the General Finance Inspectorate.

It is during this year that the latest measures concerning the landings of fish, caught in Mauritanian waters at Nouadhibou, may give considerable results by improved customs receipts through an effective monitoring of cargoes.

### II. Reduction of foreign deficit

This will certainly result from a reduction in Government expenditures, as well as import restrictions on certain luxury products.

The fall in the price of iron resulting from a lowering of demand, in turn resulting from the crisis in the Western iron and steel industry, risks making these effects inadequate for the purpose of significantly reducing this deficit. However, the export of fish, the price of which has been maintained at acceptable levels, gives rise to great hopes.

### III. Strict selection of investments

The austerity preached at the level of public finance will in no way compromise the country's economic development. Its objective is rather to reduce waste and the style of living of the Government. It is aimed at a judicious use of available resources. Our very limited resources force the country to a very strict selection of projects and give priority to productive ones.

The recent start-up production by the majority of industrial units, the future of which was already committed (oil refinery, sugar centre, various fish factories) justifies a posteriori this option.

However, the big infrastructure projects started before 1978 have been continued (Nouakchott Port, Nouakchott-Nema Road). The main investments have involved the productive sectors (mines, fishing, other industries). Investment increased by around 20% in 1982 to reach 35% of GDP.

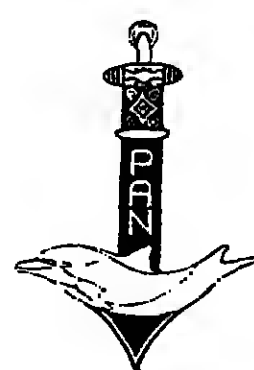
The continuation of economic and financial recovery will be pursued in 1983 by new investments where there is no doubt concerning profitability, particularly in the fishing sector. This could accelerate and facilitate the recovery of public finances and balance of payments.

The effort made at the Finance Department level will be directed basically towards improving the functioning and efficiency of the receipts and collection departments. This will permit expanding receipts and reduce fraud and tax evasion, which had both reached an alarming level in recent years.

Cuts in public expenditure below the present level seems quite unrealistic, but savings will be sought whenever possible.

However, reduction in, and even elimination of, the budgetary deficit within the near future cannot be achieved without a consolidation of the foreign debt, the rescheduling of which will be negotiated in the very near future. Mauritania's record in this area is quite justifiable and the credibility which the country enjoys abroad, as well as the strictness of its financial management domestically, constitute additional elements of confidence in working towards a successful outcome to these negotiations.

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ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA



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Water, Gas/Oil, Ice Supplies.

All provisions and materials required for fishing.

Ease of access at any tide, Day or Night, for all vessels up to a Draught of 24 feet.

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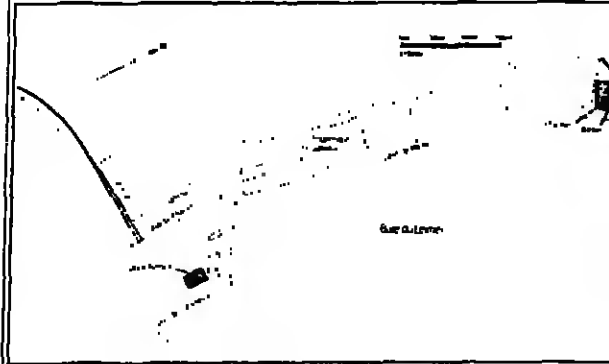
Tel. (3 lines): 21-34;

22-76;

22-35.

Telex: 441 MTN.

An important port for fishing and commerce, the Autonomous Port of Nouadhibou will experience intense industrial and commercial activity in the coming years.



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Télex: 567 MTN/839 MTN

Agence Z.A.,  
Immeuble de la C.N.S.S.,  
(Caisse Nationale de  
Sécurité Sociale).  
Tél: 52932

#### NOUADHIBOU

Boulevard Médian,  
B.P. 322.  
Tél: 2179  
Télex: 454 MTN

#### BOGHÉ

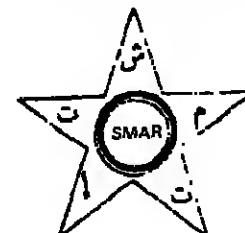
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سید احمد علی

[illegible]

Yield	Asset	Security	% Yield	Price	Life Corr	Yield	Asset	Security	% Yield	Price	Life Corr	Yield	Asset	Security	% Yield	Price	Life Corr		
Asset	Security	%	Price	Life Corr	Asset	Security	%	Price	Life Corr	Asset	Security	%	Price	Life Corr	Asset	Security	%	Price	Life Corr
570	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	570	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	570	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	570	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
571	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	571	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	571	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	571	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
572	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	572	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	572	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	572	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
573	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	573	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	573	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	573	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
574	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	574	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	574	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	574	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
575	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	575	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	575	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	575	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
576	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	576	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	576	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	576	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
577	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	577	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	577	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	577	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
578	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	578	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	578	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	578	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
579	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	579	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	579	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	579	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
580	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	580	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	580	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	580	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
581	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	581	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	581	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	581	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
582	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	582	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	582	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	582	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
583	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	583	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	583	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	583	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
584	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	584	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	584	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	584	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
585	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	585	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	585	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	585	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
586	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	586	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	586	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	586	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
587	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	587	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	587	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	587	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
588	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	588	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	588	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	588	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
589	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	589	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	589	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	589	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
590	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	590	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	590	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	590	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
591	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	591	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	591	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	591	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
592	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	592	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	592	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	592	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
593	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	593	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	593	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	593	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
594	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	594	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	594	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	594	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
595	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	595	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	595	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	595	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
596	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	596	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	596	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	596	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
597	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	597	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	597	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	597	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
598	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	598	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	598	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	598	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
599	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	599	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	599	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	599	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
600	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	600	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	600	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	600	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
601	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	601	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	601	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	601	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
602	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	602	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	602	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	602	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
603	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	603	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	603	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	603	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
604	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	604	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	604	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	604	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
605	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	605	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	605	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	605	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
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607	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	607	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	607	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	607	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
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613	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	613	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	613	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	613	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
614	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	614	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	614	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	614	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
615	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	615	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	615	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	615	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
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617	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	617	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	617	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	617	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
618	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	618	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	618	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	618	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
619	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	619	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	619	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	619	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
620	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	620	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	620	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	620	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
621	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	621	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	621	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	621	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
622	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	622	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	622	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	622	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
623	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	623	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	623	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	623	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
624	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	624	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	624	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	624	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
625	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	625	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	625	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	625	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
626	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	626	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	626	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	626	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
627	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	627	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	627	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	627	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
628	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	628	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	628	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	628	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
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630	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	630	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	630	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	630	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
631	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	631	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	631	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	631	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
632	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	632	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	632	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	632	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
633	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	633	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	633	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	633	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
634	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	634	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	634	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	634	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
635	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	635	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	635	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	635	Banking	17.14	100	11.10
636	Northern Indiana Pub	17.14	100	11.10	636	Banking	17.14	100	11.10	636	Banking	17.14	1						

## DM STRAIGHT BONDS

[illegible]

**12,600,000 Common Shares**  
(without par value)

**Bell Canada Enterprises Inc.**

<b>Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited</b>	
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<b>Hambros Bank Limited</b>	<b>Merrill Lynch International &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Salomon Brothers International</b>	<b>Société Générale de Banque S.A.</b>

GfZentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen AG (Austrian Savings Bank)		
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McLeod Young Weir (International) Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.	B. Metzler sed. Sohn & Co.
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Nesbitt, Thomson Limited	Nippon Kangyo Kaishumura (Europe) Limited	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.
Orion Royal Bank Limited	Pierion, Hirding & Pierion N.V.	Pittfield Machay Ross (London) Limited
Richardson Greenshields of Canada (U.K.) Ltd.		J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Limited
Société Générale Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited		Veritas und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
S.C. Woehrs & Co. Ltd.	Wartley Limited	Yamachi International (Europe) Limited

Dominion Securities Ames Limited	Wood Gundy Limited
Richardson Greenshields of Canada Limited	
McLeod Young Weir Limited	Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.

Salomon Brothers Inc. Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group  
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Sales supplied by NASD.

Sales in				Net	Sales in			
100s	High	Low	Close	Change	100s	High	Low	Close
261	14%	15%	16	+				

Sales In				Sales In				Net			
100	Low	Close	Chge	100	Low	Close	Chge	Chge	Chge	Chge	Chge
1	214	214	0	Hydrex	261	176	159	16	+	+	+
2	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
3	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
4	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
5	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
6	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
7	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
8	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
9	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
10	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
11	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
12	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
13	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
14	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
15	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
16	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
17	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
18	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
19	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
20	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
21	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
22	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
23	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
24	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
25	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
26	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
27	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
28	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
29	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
30	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
31	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
32	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
33	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
34	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
35	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
36	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
37	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
38	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
39	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
40	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
41	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
42	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
43	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
44	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
45	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
46	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
47	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
48	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
49	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
50	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
51	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
52	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
53	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
54	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
55	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
56	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
57	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
58	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
59	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
60	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
61	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
62	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
63	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
64	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
65	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
66	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
67	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
68	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
69	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
70	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
71	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
72	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
73	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
74	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
75	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
76	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
77	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
78	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
79	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
80	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
81	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
82	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
83	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
84	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
85	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
86	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
87	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
88	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
89	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
90	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
91	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
92	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
93	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
94	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
95	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
96	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
97	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
98	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
99	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+
100	184	184	0	Kerr-McGraw	176	159	159	0	+	+	+

# Panel Says Recession Ended in Feb.

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Crédit Foncier	DM 150	1990	8 1/4	99 1/2	8.35	Noncallable
Eurofima	DM 100	1990	7 1/4	99 1/2	7.59	Noncallable

## Eurobonds In Doldrums

(Continued from Page 13)

The Inter-American Development Bank on Monday and one of 160 million DM for the European Coal and Steel Community on Friday.

In the ECU market, France's Caisse Nationale de l'Énergie is offering 50 million ECU of 12-year bonds reconvertible, if investors desire, to eight years. A coupon of 11 1/2 percent is indicated and managers say demand is quite strong.

The Industrial Bank of Japan is offering a 40-million-ECU issue of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent and priced at 99 1/2 to yield 11.59 percent. Analysts expect that this will be the final ECU issue of the summer and that the market for such paper will not reopen until September.

International Herald Tribune

## Panel Says Recession Ended in Fall

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For months, economists and Wall Street pundits have been saying a U.S. recovery is under way. Now the nation's main arbiter in such matters made it official: The recession ended late last fall.

The National Bureau of Economic Research — a private, nonprofit research organization whose pronouncements on economic booms and busts are considered the final word by many economists — announced Friday that the trough of the downturn came last November. The recession began in July 1981, the bureau said, making the 17-month slowdown the longest of eight recessions since World War II.

"We think of the economy as being cyclical — that is, as having business cycles," said Donna L. Zerwitz, a spokeswoman for the bureau's Business Cycle Dating Committee, a group of leading forecasters who met Thursday night. "The trough of the most recent cycle occurred in November."

What some say is noteworthy about the bureau's declaration is that it differs from the consensus among leading economists. Many, including some in the Reagan administration, think the economy touched bottom last December or January.

Why the difference? "The economy still appeared to be weak in December and into 1983," said Allen Sinai, a senior economist at Data Resources Inc. in Lexington, Massachusetts. "The recovery was so narrowly based that it didn't show up in a broad-based way in a lot of statistics."

Miss Zerwitz ascribed the difference to the various ways in which the bureau and other economists gauge the economy.

## Market Slows for Summertime

Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The syndicated-loan market prepared to move on to summertime last week with the major operations for the European Community and Spain now completed and just a handful of smaller loans being prepared for offering.

The EC's \$1.3-billion jumbo loan on behalf of France drew \$355 million in general syndication, allowing a substantial writedown of the commitments of the organizers.

The three organizers of the loan, Chase Manhattan, Deutsche Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust, which agreed to underwrite \$100 million each, will end up taking \$35 million each on their books. The five regional co-organizers, who underwrote \$75 million each, will take \$25 million on their books.

When allotments were finally made, there was hardly enough paper to go around and lead managers who underwrote \$40 million were offered \$10 million but those who insisted were offered \$20 million. Likewise for underwriters at the \$30-million level: They were offered \$10 million but those who insisted were offered \$15 million.

Spain also fared well. Initially rumored to be seeking \$500 million, it came to market for \$600

million and increased that to \$725 million and now that the final numbers are in it is being increased yet again to \$750 million. The loan drew \$183 million in general syndication, and lead managers who initially underwrote either \$30 million or \$20 million will be taking only half that amount on their books.

The \$500-million loan for Abu Dhabi Gas, which goes into general

## SYNDICATED LOANS

syndication this week, also is a success, with the seven original managers who underwrote \$71.4 million each now expecting to take only \$25 million each on their own books.

Greece's telecommunications agency, OTE, is expected to award a mandate for its \$200-million loan next week. The notable feature of this seven-year loan is that it will be the first for a Greek borrower to use the bank prime rate as the base for its interest-rate charges.

The equivalent of \$40 million will be syndicated among Japanese banks as a yen loan. The remaining \$160 million will be split 50/50 or 60/40 Libor or prime. The Greeks expect to pay a split 1/2-1/4 point over Libor and about 1/4 point over the prime rate, with a cap of about 130

points over the 90-day rate for certificates of deposit.

Also in the wings is a \$75-million financing by Irish Telecommunications. The eight-year credit is expected to be priced at half a point over Libor for the first four years and 1/4 of a point thereafter.

Samir, the refining industry of Morocco, is seeking a \$200-million credit to refinance letters of credit for the purchase of oil. The one-year facility will carry a margin of 1/4 point over Libor.

In Latin America, Panama is seeking \$300 million to refinance the principal payments on debts falling due in this year and next year plus provide some new money. One banker, noting that Panama is not behind in meeting its obligations, described the operation as "a cleaning up exercise." The seven-year loan is expected to be priced at 2 1/4 points over Libor. Front-end fees are expected to total 1 1/2 percent.

Colombia is seeking up to \$200 million for six years, offering to pay 1 1/4 points over Libor or 1 1/4 points over the prime rate. Most important for bankers, however, is the government's willingness to accept British law as governing the loan instead of Colombian law.

In Asia, Malaysian Banking is asking for bids on terms for a \$60-million floating-rate-note issue.

## Japan Says Its Exports Picking Up

(Continued from Page 13)

Japan will reach \$22 billion this year on a customs value basis, up from the record \$16.8 billion in 1982.

Recently, U.S. officials have said the trade deficit with Japan in 1983 will probably be even higher than the projected figure.

Eric A. Nickerson, chief economist of Bank of America's Asia division in Tokyo, said: "We simply cannot go on having an imbalance of this magnitude without a correction, or backlash, of some sort."

Many Japanese recognize the risk of relying too much on exports. Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, said: "Our growth should not come from the external side, from exports."

Yet with domestic demand stagnant and Western unemployment likely to remain high for many months, Mr. Maekawa conceded, "The threat of protectionism will be with us for a long time."

The sharply higher surplus that economists expect that Japan will run with the United States this year is partly the result of cyclical forces. The United States is leading the world recovery and Japan is being pulled along. Inevitably, Japan's exports will rise.

The view that domestic demand should be encouraged to increase exports is apparently shared by some parts of the Japanese government. Last month, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Economic Planning Agency announced that they would begin to consider such measures.

But other influential elements in the bureaucracy, particularly the Finance Ministry, have resisted any stimulative measures for fear

of increasing the already sizable federal budget deficit. Furthermore, the Bank of Japan's flexibility to lower interest rates to prod the economy is hindered by the still-high interest rates in the United States. If Japan lowered its rates, the yen would weaken further against the dollar, thus raising its trade surpluses by making Japanese exports less expensive abroad.

Whether protectionist pressures against Japan will intensify depends ultimately on how quickly the U.S. economic recovery will bring down unemployment, the most politically sensitive economic indicator in the United States.

If U.S. unemployment shrinks considerably, a rising trade deficit may not draw much attention. The consequences of a higher trade surplus with the United States this year are hard to foresee, according to Isao Matsumiya, a senior official in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. But he added: "To reduce trade friction with America and Europe, we have to import more, especially manufactured goods. That is the only long-term solution."

## Canada Sets Oil Program

United Press International

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — The federal energy minister, Jean Chrétien, announced Friday a billion-dollar (Canadian) program for nine new agreements for petroleum drilling in the Hibernia area of the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland.

## SEC Panel Suggests New Merger Rules

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A special panel of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that has been studying takeover regulations has endorsed a wide-ranging package of revisions that could lead to new government curbs on many of the tactics used in recent takeover battles.

The 18-member panel, made up mostly of Wall Street merger specialists, corporate executives and lawyers, was chartered by the commission earlier this year to recommend changes in the regulations, in part to deal with complaints that current rules favor large stockholders and make it difficult for small investors to profit from acquisitions.

Whether the regulations will be adopted remains unclear. Among the proposals in the panel's final, 171-page report, which was released Friday, is one that would restrict purchases of a target company's stock on the open market.

Another would impose restraints on the lucrative "golden parachute" contracts that generously compensate some executives of companies that are taken over. These clauses are also said to discourage unwelcome bidders who would have to assume the costly contracts after a merger.

The recommendations also include restrictions on "surprise" takeover bids, in which bidders secretly amass large quantities of stock in a target company.

Several members of the panel, as well as commission officials, emphasized, however, that the proposed rules would not significantly change the existing regulations governing takeovers and mergers.

"Basically, the existing system is pretty good, and they couldn't come up with a better one," said Barbara S. Thomas, a member of the commission. "What they did was leave the structure intact but make it more workable and fair to small shareholders in the target company."

There were indications, however, that adopting the panel's recommendations may prove a difficult and time-consuming process. The next step, SEC officials said, will be for the agency's staff to study the report and determine which proposals could be adopted administratively and which would require congressional action.

Several panel members, including the commission's chairman,

John S.R. Shad, emphasized that the proposals were intended to be considered as a package. "I think they've woven a mosaic here that has to be reviewed in its totality," Mr. Shad said.

But a congressional aide cautioned that Congress is likely to move slowly on the proposals and would not necessarily consider them as a package. He added that the recent Supreme Court decision voiding the legislative veto might make it more difficult to pass a package of revisions as comprehensive as those recommended by the panel.

In another reaction to the report, the North American Securities Administrators Association said the package "dramatically favors the hostile bidder" over a bidder that would be more welcome to the target company. The trade group called the recommendations cosmetic, and said the panel had ignored the impact that unwelcome bids could have on corporations and local communities.

The "surprise takeover" provision would require that purchasers of more than 5 percent of a company's shares notify the SEC of their intentions before the 5-percent threshold was reached. In addition, no additional purchases of the target company's shares would be permitted during a 48-hour cooling-off period.

Under current law, the purchaser of a 5-percent stake in a company has 10 days to file a disclosure form, called a 13-D, with the commission. This "10-day window" is open to abuse, the panel's report said, as buyers dash to purchase as many shares as possible between the time they cross the 5 percent threshold and when they file.

The proposed rule on open-market purchases would prevent anyone from buying 20 percent or more of a company's stock unless the additional stock was bought directly from the company or through a public tender offer.

The idea, the panel said, would be to insure a fair price for stockholders in companies that had received an offer for part of their stock. Currently, a bidder may acquire large blocks of a company's stock through private purchases as a prelude to a takeover bid.

Critics of this tactic, however, have complained that in such cases only those few shareholders who sold first would profit since they would receive a different price for their stock from shareholders who sold in the tender offer.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Bonn Minister Says U.S. Tariffs On Steel Violate Williamsburg

BONN (AP) — Otto Lamsdorff, West Germany's economic minister, has warned that new U.S. tariffs on specialty-steel imports would have "unpleasant, also political effects."

In a radio interview, he charged that the measure violated free-trade principles endorsed by the Reagan administration at the Williamsburg summit in May and said long negotiations about the U.S. "relapse into protectionism" would have to begin as soon as possible.

On Tuesday, President Ronald Reagan announced a tariff and quota system on specialty steel designed to revive domestic steelmakers hurt by foreign competition.

## WPPSS Chief Asks Congress's Aid

SEATTLE (AP) — Congressional help is needed to resume work on two Washington Public Power Supply System nuclear projects, according to Carl Halvorson, chairman of the system's executive board.

On Friday the panel voted to suspend construction on the No. 3 plant for an "indefinite period." Another plant has already been mothballed. Of five WPPSS plants being built, only one remains active. Two have been terminated, pushing the system toward default on billions of dollars in loans.

Mr. Halvorson said financing to resume work on the two mothballed plants would be impossible unless Congress allowed a declaration of bankruptcy on two terminated nuclear projects without a risk that the three surviving projects would fall into the hands of creditors.

## Transamerica Cuts Hutton Stake

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Transamerica Corp. has sharply reduced its previous 45 percent stake in E.F. Hutton Co., probably in an effort to realize profits from the stock's recent appreciation, Wall Street sources said.

Transamerica declined comment on the reports. The sources said the San Francisco-based financial-services company is believed to have sold about 300,000 Hutton shares Friday.

Hutton was the third most active issue Friday with consolidated volume of over 1.3 million shares. It closed off 1/4 at 51.

## U.S. Coal-Fired Carrier Christened

QUINCY, Massachusetts (AP) — The first coal-fired coal carrier built in the United States in more than 50 years has been christened.

The 665-foot (200-meter) ship, the Energy Independence, was built by New England Electric, General Dynamics' Quincy Shipbuilding Division and Keystone Shipping, a Philadelphia-based firm that builds and operates U.S. vessels.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, told workers at the Quincy-based General Dynamics Shipyard: "We cannot neglect development of domestic coal and alternative energy resources because of the recent induced oil glut. This glut is not permanent, and the current scale of U.S. consumption of foreign oil is bound to increase as the economy begins to recover."

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10

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29%	-2%
32%	-1%
35%	-1%
38%	-1%
41%	-1%
44%	-1%
47%	-1%
50%	-1%
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56%	-1%
59%	-1%
62%	-1%
65%	-1%
68%	-1%
71%	-1%
74%	-1%
77%	-1%
80%	-1%
83%	-1%
86%	-1%
89%	-1%
92%	-1%
95%	-1%
98%	-1%
100%	-1%

Closing Prices July 2, 1983

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10-10-1964

Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
430	10.00-12.00	30.00-33.00	— — —
450	5.00-7.00	19.50-22.50	29.00-33
470	2.00-4.00	12.50-15.50	20.00-24
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## SPORTS

## Yastrzemski's 5 RBIs Lead Red Sox to 10-3 Rout of Angels



Dave Righetti, throwing the final pitch of his no-hitter.

## Hot Property Says No

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A little more than a year ago, in the darkest moments of his baseball career, Dave Righetti said he had always been most at home on a mound. He was never one to enjoy the sidelines. He is not a regular in Manhattan's post-game watering holes. His face never smiled down from billboards overlooking the Long Island Expressway. He would rather look down from a mound.

If there was ever a time for Righetti to enjoy the riches and attention that the Yankee side-show can bring, last week was the time.

For on last Monday afternoon, when his July Fourth no-hitter against Boston became a part of baseball history, Righetti became a hero. And on Tuesday morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, he became an extraordinarily marketable commodity.

As soon as the business week began, the phones in the office of Bill Goodstein, Righetti's lawyer, began to ring, and Goodstein quickly learned how hot his client had become. All over New York, the decision-makers all seemed to be making one decision: Get me Dave Righetti. Goodstein was stunned by the force of the attention.

His client is 24 years old and well-spoken, and early last week he was the most talked-about player in the sport. The cheery morning television talk shows called, and the chatty afternoon news shows and a late-night show. The local network outlets wanted him. Judging from the response, it seems certain that if there still were still the Ed Sullivan Show, Dave Righetti would have been one of the top five choices. Goodstein said more than 10 representatives of products wanted to discuss the possibility of Righetti's name, or his smile, becoming affixed to those wares. Stores wanted him to appear and sign autographs and smile for the kiddies and their flashbulbs.

The representatives were willing to spend lots of money. So much, that the more that Goodstein heard, the more it appeared that the ballpark figures would be coming from a very large park. "It was a lot of money that could have been in a couple of days," Goodstein said. "Gigantic sums of money. There were several hundreds of thousands of dollars to be made."

The checks were never placed in the mail. The offers were refused. The week Righetti could have made as much as he has already become, he chose to say no thanks.

In his three seasons at Yankee Stadium, Righetti has grown to develop an understanding of baseball's law of gravity: What goes up can also come down — and quickly.

A year ago, after his shocking return to the minor leagues, there were very few networks or manufacturers showing an interest in Righetti. At 3:30 on the morning of Sunday, June 27, Righetti called Goodstein at home. The news had come more than two hours before: Righetti was being sent to the Columbus (Ohio) Clippers, the Yankees' Triple-A club.

With his parents in California, Righetti spent the next day at Goodstein's home while the lawyer met with Yankee officials to work out the details of the demotion. That night, Goodstein and Righetti went to see "E.T." at the theater in Westchester. Later that week, after a delay that led to speculation that Righetti would refuse to go to the minors, he reported to the Clippers.

He was recalled by the Yankees on July 16, but the experience left its mark. There was also the experience of his friend John Pacella, who last year was sent from the Yankees to the Minnesota Twins and then from Minnesota to the Texas Rangers. He was released by the Rangers during spring training and did not have a team until the Baltimore Orioles organization offered a contract within the last two weeks.

Righetti went to spring training determined to develop the talent that helped him become the American League rookie of the year in 1981. Even now, with a record of 10-3 and his first two major league shutouts in his two most recent appearances, his job is considered only half done. "He felt if he did all these appearances and these endorsements," Goodstein said, "it would be inconsistent with his objective and would distract him from what he wanted to do."

Goodstein said the callers were shocked, and some were angry. He was concerned that Righetti's unwillingness to promote himself would be interpreted as arrogance. He wondered if Righetti might one day regret missing his chance to grab the brass ring and hold on tight. "I said, 'What will happen over the winter when a friend says, 'You didn't do it?'"

His client didn't seem to mind. On Wednesday night, when Righetti and Goodstein watched the All-Star Game, their conversation included lost opportunities. They plan to wait until the end of the season and see if any offers are available then.

"If it's out there," Goodstein said, "he has told me that's fine. Because then it wasn't worth it anyway."

United Press International

BOSTON — Carl Yastrzemski drove in five runs with his third home run in three games and a bases-loaded double to lead the Boston Red Sox to a 10-3 rout of the California Angels here Saturday.

The Angels opened the scoring in the second on Ron Jackson's double and Bobby Clark's run-scoring single. Yastrzemski gave the Red Sox a 2-1 lead when he hit a 1-0 pitch off Ken Forsch into the Angel bullpen for his fourth home run of the season, scoring Dwight Evans, who had walked.

The Angels tied the score in the fifth when Bob Boone raced home on third baseman Wade Boggs's throwing error.

The Red Sox then struck for six

runs in their half of the inning. Dave Stapleton led off with his fourth homer, Glenn Hoffman scored on Boggs's fielder's choice and Tony Armas singled home Boggs. After Evans was hit by a

## SATURDAY BASEBALL

pitch to fill the bases, Yastrzemski doubled off the center-field wall, driving in three runs to give Boston an 8-2 lead.

Yastrzemski, 43 and a veteran of 23 years, still gets excited when he confronts an opposing pitcher. "It's a challenge," he said. "One-on-one, two guys battling each other. I love it." Yastrzemski, who was batting .242 on June 10, lifted his average to .327 by going 2-for-4 Saturday. He passed Frank Robinson for 11th place with 1,815 career

RBIs and tied Ty Cobb for seventh place with 1,139 extra-base hits. "I'm just trying to drive the ball and not go after home runs, just hits," said Yastrzemski, who has batted .517 while hitting safely in each of his last eight games. "I feel good now at the plate."

Blue Jays 5, Rangers 1  
In Toronto, Barry Bonnell hit a two-run homer in the fourth and Luis Leal scattered eight hits over 7½ innings to lead the Blue Jays to a 5-1 victory over Texas.

Twins 3, Indians 2  
In Minneapolis, Tom Bruanowski's two-run, bases-loaded double snapped a 1-1 tie in the eighth as Minnesota edged Cleveland, 3-2.

Royals 3, Yankees 2  
In Kansas City, Missouri, Pat Sheridan scored all the way from second base on a throwing error by catcher Butch Wynegar in the 12th to give the Royals a 3-2

victory over New York. Sheridan pinch hit a two-out single off Rich Gossage (5-3) and then stole second. Wynegar's throw bounced off Sheridan's shoulder into left field. Sheridan got up and took the final two bases to easily beat an off-target throw from outfielder Steve Kemp.

A's 3, Tigers 1  
In Detroit, Carney Lansford hit a two-run home run in the sixth to power Oakland past the Tigers, 3-1.

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Reds 2, Phillies 1  
In the National League, in Cincinnati, Johnny Bench singled in Dave Concepcion from second with one out in the ninth, breaking a 1-1 tie and giving the Reds a 2-1 decision over Philadelphia. Steve Carlton pitched the first eight for the Phillies, striking out six to capture the all-time lead with 3,575 from Houston's Nolan Ryan.

Cubs 4, Giants 2  
In San Francisco, Ron Cey

capped a four-run sixth with a two-run homer and Lee Smith recorded his 11th save, leading Chicago over the Giants 4-2.

Braves 6, Expos 5  
In Montreal, pinch hitter Randy Johnson singled home Glenn Hubbard from second base in the top of the 10th, triggering Atlanta to a 6-5 victory over the Expos.

Pirates 3, Dodgers 0  
In Los Angeles, Larry McWilliams pitched a two-hitter as the Dodgers lost their fifth straight, 3-0, to Pittsburgh. In his fifth shutout of the season, McWilliams (9-5) yielded only singles to Dave Anderson and Dusty Baker.

Cardinals 12, Padres 4  
In San Diego, David Green drove in three runs and winning pitcher Dave LaPoint (6-6) drove in two more to pace a 6-hit St. Louis attack that overwhelmed the Padres, 12-4.

Astros 7, Mets 3  
In New York, Dickie Thon hit two bases-empty home runs and Terry Puhl also homered as Houston beat the 7-3. Joe Niekro and Frank DiPino combined to stifle New York on six hits. Tom Seaver (5-9) took the loss. Puhl hit a one-out homer in the first, his third of the season, and Thon followed with his 11th. Thon hit a home run into the left-field bullpen, marking the third time this season he has homered twice in a game.

## Line Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

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Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 2  
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